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THE WEARY DAYS.

TWO CASES OF FEVER IN LOUISVILLE

Intense Excitement Throughout the Country—Another Fever Death in Opelika—Every Section of Memphis Now Infected—Matters of General Interest.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

OPELIKA, ALA., July 23.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Opelika yesterday over the appearance of two imported cases of yellow fever. Last Friday morning Mrs. Flitchet arrived from Memphis, bringing her two sons with her. They had just left the fated city, and it was soon made evident that they were infected with the disease. They were taken sick and the attending physician pronounced it genuine yellow fever. The son Walter died yesterday and was buried without much delay, and the mother died this morning. These same people refugeed from Memphis last year. There was a hurried movement of families living in the vicinity of the house in which the deaths occurred and that quarter is now vacated. Every precautionary measure has been taken and it is to be hoped and believed that no further trouble will be had. The harsh measures of Montgomery in quarantining against Opelika is criticized sharply and causes much ill-feeling. It is said that Columbus will take the same steps to-day and that Macon is discussing the policy of quarantine. These reports tend to increase the excitement. The physicians think that there is not the slightest danger of the disease spreading as Opelika is in fine fix and is high and dry.

The Columbus Times says on the subject of a quarantine against Opelika:

Time must not be lost now, for this is emphatically the moment for action. Opelika, only 28 miles distant, is under the pall of the dreaded disease. Thus far no danger may be apparent, but, to judge by the past, it is as imminent there as it was in many other towns and cities that were considered fever proof during the great epidemic of last year. Montgomery has quarantined against Opelika. Other places may do the same. If the fever should spread, and the next few days will develop the fact of its spread or cessation, it is as much the duty of Columbus to adopt this precautionary measure as it is that of Montgomery or any other city.

Many of the old-time theories about the yellow fever are thoroughly exploded. The bitter experience of the past has demonstrated more than all the wise theories of the most learned physicians. Several of the most intelligent physicians of the city think with us, and even those who deem Columbus less liable to be devastated by any contagious or malarial disease, are of the opinion that this is a critical period, and that it is folly to take any risk.

Let action be taken at once. It would be well even to have a called meeting of the city council. Prevention in time is worth all possible cure. Organize a board of health, adopt any measures dictated by reason, observation and experience, and, if necessary, establish a rigid quarantine.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—The health officers discovered two cases of yellow fever in this city yesterday afternoon, both of which were brought from Memphis. Mrs. Samuel Eckers, wife of the barber who died in Memphis several days ago, and who came to Louisville on Sunday, is ill at the residence of a friend on Story avenue in the eastern part of the city. The other case is that of Miss Essing, also a refugee from Memphis, who is residing with relatives on Portland avenue. Both cases are of a mild type, and there is no excitement over their discovery. There are no cases of local origin in the city.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Thirteen new cases were reported to the board of health this morning, among them J. S. Reister, wife and child and ex-Chief of Police Thomas W. O'Donnell. One death occurred, Mrs. Delia Barry, in Mosby street. The fever seems to be gradually spreading in the northern portion of the city and Chelsea, which up to yesterday had been exempt. Michael Athy, brother of Chief of Police Athy, was taken sick last night and it is thought he has the fever. The citizens continue to leave the city in large numbers. The authorities are still looking about for a site to establish a camp.

Six more additional cases have occurred this afternoon and two deaths.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—This city has established a limited quarantine against Memphis.

JACKSONVILLE, July 23.—The following resolution was adopted to-day: Resolved, That the board of health of the city of Jacksonville hereby accepts the rules and regulations of the national board of health and that the same are adopted for its guidance.

ROME, GA., July 23.—Rome has established a strict quarantine against Memphis and all infected districts.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The body of Dennis Manning, a yellow fever patient who died in Brooklyn yesterday, was buried last evening at Flat Bush, and to-day the sanitary superintendent caused the premises on Columbia street where he died to be vacated and fumigated. Close watch will be kept on the inmates of the house so that if they should develop signs of disease they may be quarantined. Gutters and culverts around the neighborhood for blocks will be thoroughly cleansed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The superintendent of mails at St. Louis has telegraphed the postoffice department that the postmaster there has refused to receive mails from the infected districts, and asking for instructions. The following reply was sent by the acting superintendent of railway mails to-day: "By direction of the postmaster-general you will deliver all mails that cannot be forwarded to their destination on account of quarantine regulations to the postmaster at St. Louis, who will be held responsible for the safe-keeping of the same."

Political Conventions.

MADISON, WIS., July 23.—The Wisconsin state republican convention was called to order in the assembly chamber by Horace Ruble, chairman of the state committee, at 10 o'clock this morning. There were 266 delegates present. A permanent organization was effected by the election of J. B. Cassady, of Rock, as president. Governor Smith was nominated for governor on the first ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation. Jas. M. Bingham was then nominated for lieutenant-governor, H. B. Warner treasurer, Richard Guenther, attorney-general.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 23.—The republican state convention met this morning in the hall of the house of representatives with a full attendance of delegates. An organization was effected by the election of Hon. Galusha A. Grow permanent chairman. Samuel Butler was then nominated for state treasurer by acclamation.

[The platforms of both conventions approve of the president's fight with congress; declare this to be a nation, not a confederacy, and other resolutions of similar import.]

In the Left Cheek.

NORFOLK, July 23.—In a difficulty to-day on the steamer Gypsy, carrying the mails between Franklin, Va., and Plymouth, N. C., Colonel Zimrie McDonald, of Washington, was shot by T. J. Burbage, captain of the boat. The ball entered the left cheek, breaking the jaw-bone and knocking out some teeth. The wound is not considered fatal.

The African Fever.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23.—The bark Indiana, Capt. Evans, from New Calabar, Africa, is at quarantine, with one of the crew dead and two sick of African fever. The steamer Regulator, which struck obstructions inside the bar yesterday, was towed to the city to-day. Her cargo is uninjured.

A Fatal Fall.

PETERSBURG, July 23.—James Charles and his son and Alex. Nugent, painters, were precipitated into the street by the giving way of scaffolding to-day in front of the opera house. Charles died in a short time. Nugent is in a critical condition, and Charles's son is badly hurt.

Buford Convicted.

OWENTON, KY., July 23.—The jury in the case of Buford, on trial for the murder of Judge Elliott, after being out eighteen hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

In Shelbyville.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A dispatch received by the national board of health from Shelbyville, Tenn., states that there are no new cases of yellow fever there, and the refugee case is at camp.

THE WILD LANDS.

A RENEWED INTEREST IN THEM.

The Supplemental Report of the Committee on Wild Lands as to the Alleged Attempt to Bribe Certain Members Thereof—The Evidence Taken, Etc.

WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1879.—Mr. Louis Strickland sworn—By Mr. Russell—Q. Mr. Strickland, will you please state, clearly and distinctly, any overtures, or propositions that have been made to you, by any person, to induce you to sign a certain paper drawn up by the comptroller-general.

Mr. Strickland—Gentlemen, I went into the comptroller-general's office yesterday morning, and met with H. P. Wright in the office. After remaining there a few minutes, Mr. Wright asked me if I wanted to make a hundred dollars. I told him I would like very much to make a hundred dollars, provided I could make it justly and honorably, and asked him how it could be done. In reply he said that it was nothing but my duty. In reply to that, I told him that I should always be the judge of what my duty was in doing anything. He was holding a postal card in his hand, and I asked him if it could be made out of that card. His reply was no. I then asked him how it could be done. His reply was, "Oh, you know how," and at the same time said, "I don't see how I could get it to you." I knowing, or at least believing, what he had reference to, I then told him again that I would not have anything to do with anything that was not right and just. He or Goldsmith handed me a written document, which a similar one had been presented to me time and again, to sign, asking me if I was not going to sign it. In reply, I told him I had already told him I would not sign it, and that I meant what I said. About this time, Mr. W. L. Goldsmith came in, but only remained a few minutes, he going out into an adjoining room, Mr. Wright following him. They remained in this room but a short time, when Mr. Wright came out, and beat around in the office a few minutes. Mr. Goldsmith coming out, Mr. Wright then left the office. Mr. Goldsmith then asked me if I was going to sign that paper. I told him that I was not, handing it to him at the same time. He wanted to know my objections. I told him I objected to the whole thing, and that I had already signed one to the contrary, which I should support. I then left the office, and after leaving the office, I met with Mr. Wright again, and says to him, "Wright, tell me how I can make that hundred dollars." He replied, "No, I can not tell you now." I then notified the committee of the proposal which had been made by Mr. Wright.

By Mr. Wright—Q. Mr. Strickland, you say that I asked you if you wanted to make a hundred dollars? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I didn't say how, did I? Didn't you ask me how? A. I asked you how.

Q. Wasn't this about your answer—"I do, if I can make it right?" A. I said, "I do, if I can do it justly and honorably."

Q. Wasn't my answer to that, that I wouldn't ask you to do anything that was not right and honorable? A. I do not recollect about that.

Q. I would like to refresh your recollection about that. You were sitting in the window; Mr. Jim Goldsmith was sitting at the desk. A. No, sir, he was in the room where we were.

Q. Was not the conversation upon trade and mercantile affairs in Savannah and Augusta? Was it not on contracts? A. No, sir; a few days before that, probably the day before, we had been talking in the office about Savannah; and may have mentioned it yesterday, but if we did I have no recollection of it.

Q. Wasn't it in the conversation before that you had stated that your business was note-shaving? A. A few days before that I told you it was part of my business.

Q. When the question came up yesterday, was it not on account of a conversation between myself, Mr. Jim Goldsmith and you, about business matters—mercantile matters? A. The question was asked me by you directly after I entered the office, if I didn't want to make a hundred dollars.

Q. Just state what that conversation was before I asked you that. If you charged your memory with that, you certainly charged your memory with the other. A. I don't recollect that we had any conversation before this.

Q. You don't recollect that we had any conversation prior to my opening the conversation in that way? A. I don't recollect that we had before that on yesterday morning.

Q. The first thing that I said to you was did you want to make a hundred dollars? A. There might have a few words passed, but it did not amount to anything.

Mr. Wright—It amounted to a great deal to me.

Mr. Strickland—There wasn't more than a half dozen words. My recollection is, as I have already stated, that on entering the office you asked me the question if I didn't want to make a hundred dollars. After the question was discussed awhile, we may then have got off to talking about the business locations of Savannah and Atlanta.

Q. You are not positive that the question about business matters in Atlanta and Savannah was not discussed before this matter was mentioned to you? A. I am positive it was brought up afterwards.

Q. I want to refresh your recollection a little further. You mention a postal card. Upon my taking my seat in the window, you came in. About the time I took my seat, Mr. Jim Goldsmith handed me a postal card; I sat down and sent it off as an account for wood, did I not? And then came up the conversation about business matters generally. Didn't I read this card, reading the amount and reading on the card? (producing card and reading it.) A. You were sitting in a chair when I entered the office, and never read the postal card as long as I remained there in the office.

Q. Mr. Strickland, didn't you state that I had a postal card in my hand and read it? Ain't that in your statement? A. I stated that you had a postal card in your hand. I never heard it read, but asked you if the $100 could be made out of that card.

Q. Why did you ask me that question about the card? A. Just merely to see what you would say about it; believing at the time that the postal card had nothing to do towards making the $100.

Q. Why did you believe that at that time, Mr. Strickland? A. Because you had already told me that it had nothing to do with it.

Q. Now I want to ask you this question: Did I ever ask you to sign a paper in that connection or any other? A. You asked me if I was going to sign it.

Q. At what time? A. Not only at that time, but had asked me before.

Q. Where and when? A. I don't know that I can give the time and place.

Q. Did I ever offer you any amount of money to sign any paper? A. I have already stated the manner in which you offered the $100.

Q. I ask you again if I ever offered you $100, or any other amount of money, or any other thing of value to sign a paper of any kind, directly or indirectly? A. I can't say that you ever offered me $100 to sign a paper, but you have asked me if I didn't want to make $100, and I inferred from the way (Mr. Wright here objected to inference) that you asked the question, and by telling me that I already knew how it could be done, that it was to sign a paper; and that you remarked at the same time that you didn't know how you would get the money to me.

Q. Did I mention money to you? A. Yes, sir; just that way. I was charging my memory pretty well upon that.

Q. I ask you now, directly, the question if I ever told you, at any time or place, how you could make $100? A. I answer you never did tell me how it could be made.

Q. I want to ask you if the conversation was not a general friendly conversation between you. Mr. Jim Goldsmith and myself, and if the doors and windows were not all wide open? A. The doors and windows were open, as usual, I suppose, and as for the general conversation, Mr. James Goldsmith had but very little to say while I remained in the office.

Q. He was present during the whole of the conversation, was he not? A. I can't say that he was.

Q. Refresh your recollection. Did you see him go out at all? Is it not a fact that he was there all the time? A. I can't say that he was present all the time.

Q. Did the conversation turn on any other subject at this interview while you were present? A. Not as I recollect, for it was but a little while before Mr. W. L. Goldsmith came in.

Q. Now, I will ask you, didn't you take a seat by me and say something about you had made up your mind about fighting proclivities; that if a man were to say anything to you that you didn't like, or to insult you that you would tell him what you thought of him, and at the same time tell him that if he moved his hand you would kill him—that you had tried it once, and wouldn't mind trying it again under like circumstances? A. When Mr. Wright first asked me if I didn't want to make a hundred dollars, I moved over and took a seat by him, and told him that I would not object to making a hundred dollars, provided that I could do it honestly; and he replied that it was nothing but my duty. I then asked him how it would be done. He, in a low tone of voice, says, "Oh, you know how," and from that we got to talking about a man insulting another, and I replied to him as to the question asked above by him. I then asked him again how the hundred dollars could be made, and insisted upon his answering the question, but as it was but a few minutes before Mr. W. L. Goldsmith came in, he failed to answer the question.

Q. When you met me out doors you came up to me in this way (illustrating). You came out of the secretary of state's office, and I came out of the treasurer's door. You put your arm around me and asked me how I could make that hundred dollars, and I replied that I was joking, and would see you later, and I went on to the postoffice. Is that not true? A. It is not. You replied "no, I can't tell you now."

Q. After I had made that reply, what relative positions did we then take or pursue—where did you go, and where did I go? A. We then separated; I went up stairs.

Q. Yesterday morning is the only date or place that I ever offered you any money or any other thing of value to do anything, isn't it? A. Yes, sir; that is my recollection, the first time.

Q. You stated that I handed you a paper? A. I did; either you or Mr. Goldsmith.

Q. The same paper that had been presented to you before? A. I didn't say the same paper.

Q. And that you gave the paper to Colonel Goldsmith? A. That is my recollection. The paper, as well as I can recollect, was handed me by you, and I read it and handed it to Goldsmith. I never charged my memory correctly about that thing, but the money matter I did. As far as the paper is concerned, I don't say anything about it positively, except your asking me to sign it, but the money matter I charged my memory particularly with it.

Q. Didn't you hear me ask Colonel Goldsmith for the tax digest of 1877 and 8, when we went into the little room? A. I did not.

By Judge Hopkins—Q. Was your answer to the first question propounded to you written by yourself? A. It was, hurriedly.

Q. Was it drawn before you commenced to give your testimony? A. It was.

Q. Do you desire to make any change in that document as it was originally written? A. What document do you have reference to?

Judge Hopkins—Your first answer. A. I do.

Judge Hopkins—Please state what change you wish to make. A. I wish to add a word after "he," the words "Goldsmith or Wright" on the subject of the paper mentioned in that statement.

Judge Hopkins—Point out particularly where the change is to be made. (Read.) "He or Goldsmith handed me a written document." Is that it; A. Yes, sir; I never charged my memory particularly about the paper, as I had been worried so much about one similar to that; but the hundred dollar question I charged my memory more particularly with.

Q. Who did hand you that written document? A. I have answered that, Mr. Goldsmith or Mr. Wright.

Q. Can you state who handed it to you? A. I have answered that question.

Q. I will thank you to state whether Mr. Goldsmith or Mr. Wright handed it to you? A. I can't say which of the gentlemen.

Q. Do you know who did hand it to you, or is your mind in doubt as to who the person was? A. One of these three gentlemen—I will answer in that way. I never charged my memory particularly about it.

Q. One of the three handed it to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the third person? A. Mr. James Goldsmith.

Q. Do you remember distinctly that a document was handed to you? A. I do.

Q. Did you have it in your hands? A. Yes, sir

Q. Did you read it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did you return it to? A. As well as I can remember, I returned it to Mr. W. L. Goldsmith.

Q. Did you return it to the person from whom you obtained it? A. I have said I couldn't give the name of the one who handed it to me, as I did not charge my memory at that time.

Q. Do you think you returned it to the person who gave it to you, whoever that may have been? A. I don't know that you want thinks about it.

Judge Hopkins—Q. We have had some believes. I ask you do you believe you returned it to the same person? A. I returned it to one of the three persons. W. L. Goldsmith, I believe.

Q. Who were in that room, Mr. Strickland, when you went in it on that occasion? Mr. Strickland—On what occasion? Judge Hopkins—The only one to which you have referred in your testimony. A. I can't say that I entered the room on any particular occasion, but I found Mr. H. P. Wright and Mr. James Goldsmith in the office.

Q. Was there any other person in there? A. If there was I didn't know it.

Q. What was the first thing said when you entered the room? A. I don't know that I recollect, but it was soon mentioned to me; about the first question, I think, by Mr. Wright, was if I didn't want to make a hundred dollars.

Q. Was that the first thing said, to the best of your recollection, after you entered the room? A. It was, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Was it as soon as you entered the room? A. I have just answered that question.

Q. I put it again; was it said to you as you entered the room? A. My opinion is it was the first question asked by Mr. Wright.

Q. I repeat my question; was it as soon as you entered the room? A. I think it was.

Q. Had you not been in there a few minutes before it was said? A. No, sir; that was the first time on that day.

Q. I don't think you understood my question. Had you not been in the room a few minutes before Wright asked you the question; or do you mean to say he asked it immediately after you entered the room? A. The question as I understood it, was, you asked me if I had been in the office before that day, but the question as I now understand it, will answer that the question was asked me directly after I entered the office.

Q. Don't you think you had been in there a few minutes before the question was asked you? A. If I had been, it was but a very few; and I don't think I had been in the office hardly a minute before the question was asked.

Q. In your written answer to the first question this language occurs: "After remaining there a few minutes Mr. Wright asked me if I wanted to make a hundred dollars." Now, what is your present recollection as to the length of time that you were in the room before the question was asked you! A. But a short time.

Q. Did any conversation occur between you and any other person at that time, before the question was asked? A. That was the first question asked me after entering the office by Mr. Wright.

Q. How long had you been in the office before W. L. Goldsmith entered? A. I can't say whether he had been there that day or not before I entered the office, but he was absent, or at least he came in the office while I was there.

Q. How long had you been in the office before W. L. Goldsmith came in? A. I can't say, but not a great while.

Q. Did you know before you left the office and passed to the outside, what Wright offered you the hundred dollars for? A. I didn't know what it was for, but I believed, or at least suspicioned, what it was intended for, as Mr. Wright gave me to understand as plain as any one could, without saying what it was for.

(Counsel objects to his answer as far as it states his belief and conjecture. Objection over-ruled, because the witness has already stated the facts on which the belief is founded.)

Q. Did you know before you retired from the room what he meant by the proposition? A. I thought I did.

Q. What question was it you asked him outside of the room after you had gone from it? A. I asked him to tell me how the hundred dollars could be made. His reply was, "No, I can't tell you now, but will see you later."

Q. And he did not tell you? A. No, sir.

Q. You asked him then directly to tell you how you could make the hundred dollars? A. I did.

Q. And he declined to tell you? A. Yes, for the present.

Q. Then you separated? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the conversation ever been resumed? A. It has not, that I recollect of.

Q. Did you have at the time you asked him the question all the information on the subject from him that you have now? A. I did, as far as what transpired between Wright and myself.

Q. Can you tell how long you had been in the office when Mr. W. L. Goldsmith came in? A. I cannot.

Q. What did W. L. Goldsmith say first when he entered the room? A. I don't recollect, but I believe he said, "good morning, gentlemen."

Q. What was the first thing, to best of your recollection, he said to you? A. My recollection is that he asked me if I wasn't going to sign that paper.

Q. What did you say? A. I told him I was not.

Q. What next was said? A. I don't know that I can say. There was but a very few words passed between Colonel Goldsmith and myself.

Q. I will thank you to give me, as nearly as you can recollect it, all that was said between W. L. Goldsmith and yourself at that time? A. I don't know as I can tell you, as there was but very little said. I know he asked me if I was going to sign the paper, and I said no, and he asked me my objections to it, and I don't think he asked me any other questions.

Q. Did Mr. Goldsmith ask you if you were going to sign the paper immediately after he entered the room? A. I can't say that he did.

Q. Had nothing occurred between the time of his entrance and the time of his asking the question? A. I don't recollect that he asked me any questions at all between the time he entered and when he asked me if I was going to sign that paper.

Q. Well, is it your present recollection or not that that was the first thing he said to you after entering the room? A. That is my present recollection.

Q. Did he ask you that more than once on that occasion? A. Not that day, as I recollect of.

Q. Where was Mr. Wright when Goldsmith asked you the question? A. I can't say.

Q. To the best of your recollection, was he in the room, or had he gone from it? A. He was not in the office that I recollect of.

Q. Have you any recollection as to whether Wright had then gone out of the office or not? A. I have already stated that he was not in the office at the time.

Q. Did Mr. Goldsmith ask you anything about what objections you had to the paper? A. He did.

Q. What did you tell him? A. I told him I didn't have time to point them out to him then—later I gave him to understand that I objected to the whole paper.

Q. Did you tell him about having signed another paper? A. I did.

Q. Did you tell him anything about being willing to sign the paper if the other members of the committee would? A. I never did; I always refused to sign the paper.

Q. Who had the paper at the time Goldsmith asked you to sign it? A. I had it myself.

Q. How long did you keep it after that? A. But a little while.

Q. Can you recall now who you gave it to? A. I can't, positively; my recollection is that I gave it to Mr. Goldsmith.

Q. Had Mr. Goldsmith been out of the room from the time that he first entered it on that occasion, and before he asked you this question; in other words, had he remained in the room all the time until he asked you this question? Mr. Strickland—On what occasion?

Judge Hopkins—On the occasion of the interview in the comptroller-general's office. A. He did not. He remained in there except what time he was in the room adjoining it.

Q. Had he been in the room adjoining it between the time of entering the office and the time he asked you this question? A. I don't recollect, but I think he had.

Q. Are you sure, Mr. Strickland, that W. L. Goldsmith said anything to you on that occasion, before he went into the little room you mention? A. I am.

Q. What was it that he said? A. "Good morning," at least I reckon it was intended for me—he said, "good morning, gentlemen," and I was in the office.

Q. Did he say anything else to you before he went into that little room? A. I don't recollect whether he did or not.

Q. You have stated I believe, Mr. Strickland, that you read the paper that was handed you on that occasion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I now exhibit to you a document beginning, "To the Chairman and Members of the Wild Land Committee," signed W. L. Goldsmith, with this last sentence in it: "I make this request because I feel confident that it will be your pleasure to do for me this act of justice?" Please examine this document and see whether it was the same that was handed to you. (Mr. S. examines document.) A. I can't say whether it is the same one handed me or not, but the one handed me was headed as this: "To the Chairman and Members of the Wild Land Committee," and signed W. L. Goldsmith.

Q. Please state whether, to the best of your knowledge, is it or not the paper, or a copy of it, that was handed to you? (Examines document.) A. Well, the paper handed me seemed to be something similar to this one, but I can't say whether this is the identical paper or not.

(The paper referred to by the witness was here delivered to the committee, with the request of W. L. Goldsmith, that it should be made a part of the testimony in the case, which document is as follows:)

"To the Chairman and Members of the Wild Land committee:

"Gentlemen—I know that to have you repair a wrong unintentionally done me in your report, it is only necessary that I should bring to your attention the fact that such wrong has been committed. In your investigation as members of the wild land committee, I have co-operated with you by every means in my power to bring out all the facts connected with the transfer of fi. fas. and the sales of wild lands. There is no circumstance within my knowledge that I have not freely communicated, and, as far as my personal acts are concerned, I have disclosed to you, without reservation, every act of my administration; for I was more interested than you possibly could be, that your investigation should be full and complete, as I knew that its results would completely vindicate me from any complicity in doubtful transactions; and while your report was intended to have this effect, the omission of your chairman to embody certain amendments adopted by the committee, and to which I will hereafter make reference, subjects me to the criticisms of the censorious; and while as a private person I might be indifferent to their censure, as a public officer I cannot afford to leave a "loop whereupon my enemies might hang a doubt.

"I do not propose to discuss the legality of the transfers, or the recommendation which you make to declare them void, because these recommendations are concurred in by a majority of your committee, and because if they are valid no legislation can make them void; and if they are void, no legislation can make them valid. The law of 1874 fixes their status, and what that is the courts, I presume, will determine in reference to the law as it then existed. Being doubtful myself as to the transfers, I applied to the attorney-general and acted on his opinion. If the transfers are declared void by the courts, I shall have no sympathy with any one except such bona fide purchasers as may have been, under the opinion of the attorney-general, misled in the investment of their money. Beyond this, I shall rejoice with the committee in the defeating of any frauds that may have been perpetrated by any one.

"The portion of your report that does not express what I understood to be the views of a majority is the omission to state, that it was in evidence that before the appointment of your committee, I had taken official action, through the solicitor-general, in Dodge and Montgomery counties, to compel the sheriffs, by rule, to account for the entire sales in those counties, less the legal costs and amount of taxes paid to the state by the transferees, and at the time of your investigation it was in evidence that I had directed rules to be issued against every sheriff who had failed to make proper returns. In doing this, I had exhausted my power as comptroller, and if any unnecessary delay has occurred the fault, if fault there be, is in the judiciary, and not in my department. These views, I understood, were concurred in by a majority of your committee, and were to be embodied in the report. If these facts were stated I should have no complaint, but their omission leave an inference that I had left undone what I ought to have done in order to compel an accountability by the sheriffs.

"Another fact, in evidence and omitted, is that there is no evidence of any owner of a lot having suffered, or of having even complained that the excess of sales over cost and taxes had in any instance been paid to any one other than himself, or that any owner had applied to the comptroller for such excess and failed to receive it. Again, the report refers to my having redeemed fi. fas. from transferees, to the amount of $8,176.23, without any warrant from the governor.

"The evidence and my statement shows that this was not public money, but was money received by the comptroller from transferees of fi. fas. in consequence of improved lands being by mistake returned by several receivers as wild lands. Misled by these returns, I issued fi. fas. under the wild land act, and received for them $8,176.23. The mistakes being discovered the fi. fas. thus issued against improved lands as wild lands, were found to be illegal; were ordered returned by me, were returned and cancelled, and the money received by me as comptroller by mistake on fi. fas. issued without authority of law, was returned by me to the parties from whom it was received. It never became public money; it was received by authority of no law enacted by the legislature. It was money received on void fi. fas. issued by mistake; and if they had not been called in and cancelled, sales would have been made under them involving innocent parties in expensive litigation. The $10,176.05 is subject to costs due the comptroller, and the balance is held under the wild land act subject to demand from the owners. The surplus not called for in a reasonable time, will be covered into the treasury as the $3,699.72 reported to the committee.

"I also understood that the committee agreed to report, instead of what was reported, that 'after thorough investigation, nothing could be found to implicate the comptroller-general, directly or indirectly, in any fraud or speculation whatsoever.'

"All these facts are borne out by the evidence and my statement before the committee, and I understood were to be covered by the report. They have been omitted, and as the omission subjects the report to misconstruction, I ask you respectfully to indicate by your concurrence in this statement, the truth of the facts set forth.

"I make this request because I feel confident that it will be your pleasure to do for me this act of justice. W. L. GOLDSMITH."

"We, the undersigned, concur in the facts set forth in the above statement. July 10, 1879."

Q. Did W. L. Goldsmith ever seek to get your signature to the paper upon any other ground than as claimed by him, that it was an act of justice to him? A. He did not.

Q. Did he ever intimate in any request that he may have made for your signature any improper purpose or motive on his part? A. He did not.

Q. Did he ever make to you in any manner, a proposition with reference to obtaining your signature that was offensive to you as a gentleman, or that was illegal or immoral? A. He did not.

Q. Did Mr. Wright, on any other occasion than that to which you have alluded in your testimony, ever say anything about this one hundred dollars, or about the matters referred to by you in your testimony? A. He never on any other occasion said anything to me about the hundred dollars, but had mentioned to me about signing the paper.

Q. Are you sure that on a previous occasion he had asked you to sign the paper; may it not have been this question: "Have you sighed this paper?" A. He has asked me to sign it, and if I had signed it, and whether I was going to sign it or not.

By Mr. Russell, chairman of the committee—Q. What connection did the conversation you had with Mr. Wright about note shaving and mercantile matters have with the question of your making a hundred dollars? A. None whatever.

Mr. Russell—Q. What did you do about this matter; what report of it did you make, and to whom did you report the fact that you had considered yourself unlawfully approached? A. When Mr. Wright first mentioned to me about the hundred dollars, I being one of the special joint wild land committee, appointed on the part of the house, I thought it my duty, after he had mentioned that hundred dollars, and in the manner that he had mentioned it, to get him answer the question when and how I could make the hundred dollars; and after getting all out of him I could, I then reported the same to the chairman of said committee.

By Judge Hopkins—Q. At the time that you propounded the last question to Wright outside of the office, did you feel that it was necessary for you to know more of his purpose than you then knew before making report of the matter to the committee? A. I thought I would try and get all information in regard to the hundred dollars out of him I could, and what I was able to get out of him I would report to the committee.

Q. Do you mean that you were trying to find out certainly whether he meant anything improper about the one hundred dollars. A. My motive, when I asked him the question after he left the office, was to find out and to know of him how this hundred dollars was to be made, and for what purpose.

Q. You asked him the question then in order to get a knowledge of what the hundred dollars was about? A. I, in my own mind, was very well satisfied of his object in offering the one hundred dollars, but thought I would run it a little further, and get him to say directly what it was for.

Q. Wasn't this the state of your mind—you believed that he had offered it to get your signature, but you wanted to get, by new answers from him, evidence to show that that was what he did mean? A. I was very well satisfied that that was what he meant, but thought if I could get him to say directly that that was what it was for, that it would be that much better for the committee.

Q. You thought that up to that time you didn't have sufficient evidence from his own statements that that was what he did mean? A. I was very well sasisfied, from what Mr. Wright had said to me before I left the office, that he intended the one hundred dollars for my signature to the paper referred to, but after leaving the office and meeting up with him again, I asked him again to tell me how that one hundred dollars could be made, and he answered, "I cannot tell you now." My motive for asking this question after I left the office was to get a direct answer from Mr. Wright in regard to the one hundred dollars.

Q. Did you want that direct answer for the purpose of being able to prove what you already believed about it? A. I was very well satisfied from what Mr. Wright had already said, but thought to make it better I would ask him this question and get a direct answer.

Q. Is it not possible that he may have referred to another and entirely different thing? A. It may have been possible, but I don't think so.

By Mr. Russell, chairman committee—Q. Had anything ever passed between you and Mr. Wright of another and entirely different character, that would make this conversation already testified to by you at all intelligible? A. None whatever, except we had some time previous to this talked about certain business as already stated.

Q. Did you mean by your answer to the last question, as to why you asked the question of Mr. Wright after you left the office, that you wanted directly to get cumulative evidence of his intention? A. My object for asking the question, as I stated in reply to the question by Judge Hopkins, was to get a direct answer from Mr. Wright. I was at the time when I asked him the question as well satisfied how, and for what purpose the one hundred dollars was offered, as could be known to anyone except by a direct answer.

Mr. Davis sworn—By Mr. Russell, chairman committee—Please state to the committee any attempts that have been made by any one to induce you to sign a certain paper drawn up by the comptroller-general, and which is now in evidence, in regard to the investigation that we have heretofore had on wild land transactions, giving names of parties, places and attendant circumstances, as nearly as possible. Mr. Davis—A. Mr. Wright, myself and others went out to Wolf's beer garden on Tuesday evening, 15th instant. Whilst there, Mr. Wright made this proposition to me: "I will give you one hundred dollars if you will sign that paper." Later he offered two hundred and fifty dollars and a suit of clothes, and at the same time he told me that Mr. Goldsmith had nothing to do with this offer, that he intended to pay it himself and that he did it out of his respect and love for Mr. Goldsmith. I told him I couldn't sign any such paper.

Q. How did he first approach you, Mr. Davis? A. Well, he excused himself for approaching me in any such manner, and said he didn't know how he could approach me, and then made the proposition.

Q. How did you treat the proposition? A. With contempt, of course.

Q. What did you do with regard to the fact that this proposition had been made to you—to whom did you report it and to what purpose? A. I told you about it. The first person I told about it was Major Harris. He came to me and asked me if I was not going to sign that paper, and I said I was not. Then I told you about it.

Q. What paper was he alluding to? A. A paper that Mr. Goldsmith had drawn up after our report was made.

By Judge Hopkins—Q. Was it the paper that was put in evidence this morning, when Mr. Strickland was on the stand? A. I can't testify as to whether it was or not; there were two papers, but I don't think this is the one Mr. Wright handed me (examines paper). No, sir, this is not the one.

Q. Do you think that that paper he exhibited to you was different in substance to the one put in evidence? A. I can't tell, sir; I have not read the paper.

Q. You do not know, then, whether this paper in evidence is a copy of the one you saw? A. I do not, sir; I have not read it.

Q. Do you recognize a cross mark (points it out)? A. I can't say positively that it is the same paper.

Q. Did you mark on the one you had some cross marks? A. No, sir; Captain Russell and myself read the paper over together, and he marked them.

Q. You don't know whether this paper is the same paper or not? A. I can't swear that it is.

Q. What was Mr. Wright's condition that day—was he drinking? A. We all were drinking beer. I can't say whether he was intoxicated or not.

Q. What hour in the day was it? A. It was in the evening. I don't know exactly what hour it was.

Q. Had you been with Wright in the forenoon? A. I had.

Q. How many drinks had you seen him take—several? A. Yes, sir; several.

Q. Had you been with him much during the day. A. I think we were together most of the day.

Q. Had he been drinking during the entire day? A. I don't know, sir, about that.

Q. Wright stated to you that W. L. Goldsmith knew nothing about what he was doing? A. I stated that.

Q. You are distinct in your recollection that he made that statement to you at the time that he made the proposition? A. Yes, sir; he told me that Mr. Goldsmith didn't know anything about it.

Q.—Did he tell you anything to the contrary of that? A. He never has, sir.

Q. Do you remember of his stating at the time that if Mr. Goldsmith did know anything about it, he would lose his respect by it? A. I do. He made that statement; he said that he would lose his respect if he knew that he had made such offer as that, and lose Mr. Goldsmith's confidence.

By Mr. Russell, chairman—Q. The statement of Mr. Wright that he would lose the respect and confidence of Mr. Goldsmith was made after you had rejected his proposition, was it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long afterwards? A. Two or three minutes, I reckon.

Q. Did Mr. Wright show you a paper at the time he asked you to sign it? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he have a paper? A. Well, I suppose he did have a paper, but I didn't see it at that time.

Q. Did you ever see him with that paper at any other time? A. Oh, yes, frequently.

Q. Has Mr. Wright spoken to you on the subject more than once? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had he spoken to you prior to that time? A. Oh, yes.

Q. How often do you think, to the best of your recollection? A. Three or four times, I expect, perhaps oftener.

Q. Was it understood between you and him at the time that he alluded to that paper, now in evidence, on the subject of the wild land majority report? A. I thought so.

By Mr. Wright—Q. I will get you to reiterate what you said awhile ago, on this cross examination, and let me ask you these words, if you were not told that if Colonel Goldsmith knew what was said or done in that connection he would deprecate it, and his friendship would be forfeited? A. Yes sir.

Q. Did I not state to you, on the occasion that you have reference to, that Col. Goldsmith had been the best friend I had ever had in the world—that I was wrapped up in him as a friend—and that if I had $1,000 I would gratuitously give it to benefit him? A. You did.

Q. Did I not tell you that I hardly knew how to approach you on the subject, that I did not intend by what I was going to say to cause you to think that I wanted you to do anything wrong, or that I wanted to use a bribe, but that it was a gratuity on my part, and that I did not want to offend you, or have you think hard of me? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known me, Mr. Davis? A. Well, I don't remember; the first time you came to Albany to live, in 1872, I think.

Q. Have we not been upon such terms of confidential intimacy that we have frequently taken liberties with each other? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You heard what I said in reference to Colonel Goldsmith's knowledge of this transaction. From your knowledge of me, did you believe what I stated to be true?

(This question was ruled out by the chairman. The ruling objected to by Mr. Wright, on the ground that the belief of witnesses had been admitted in the morning. An appeal taken to the committee and objection withdrawn.)

Q. The chairman asked you how long after this conversation did I make the statement that Colonel Goldsmith knew nothing about it. Your answer was two or three minutes. I ask you if it was not during the same conversation? A. It was.

Q. Were we in conversation more than five minutes, to the best of your recollection? A. I suppose we were there ten or fifteen minutes, though this is just supposition.

Q. It was in the same conversation, however? A. Yes, sir.

W. L. Goldsmith sworn—By Judga Hopkins—Q. Have you heard the testimony of Mr. Davis and Mr. Strickland? A. I have.

Q. Have you ever, at any time, directly or indirectly, authorized or knowingly allowed, any person to make any improper proposition to any member of the committee, in order to procure his signature or to influence his actions? A. I never did.

Q. When did you first hear of the propositions alleged to have been made by Mr. Wright to Mr. Davis and Mr. Strickland, or to either of them? A. I heard it this morning about 9 o'clock, by Mr. W. A. Harris, secretary of the senate.

Q. Had you prior to that time any notice, intimation or information whatever of such a proposition having been made by Mr. Wright or any one else? A. I had not.

Q. Did you have until this morning any knowledge of any character, or information of any kind, with reference to such alleged propositions? A. I had not.

Q. If they were made, were they made with your knowledge and consent? A. They were not.

Q. If made, were they made by your authority, or with your approval, express or implied, directly or indirectly given. A. They were not.

Q. Were you in any manner, shape or form connected with these propositions at any time? A. I was not.

Q. Were you in your office at the time alluded to by Mr. Strickland in his testimony? A. I was.

Q. State what occurred? A. When I came in Tuesday morning, about half-past eight, I found Mr. Strickland, Mr. Wright and my brother sitting in the office. As soon as I entered and spoke to them, Mr. Wright said, "he wanted to see the digest of 1877 of some county." I stepped to the room, opened the door and went in and occupied the water-closet for some ten or fifteen minutes. Mr. Wright remained about a minute or two and left. I came out, and Mr. Strickland was in my office by appointment. He had promised the day before to come and talk about this paper. He asked for the paper. I went to my drawer and unlocked it, and gave it to him and asked him to point out the objections, and if they were not true, I would strike them out. He then said he would not sign it, and so the conversation ended. I never asked Mr. Strickland or any other member to sign it for any other reason upon the face of the earth except that it was an act of justice to me.

Q. Are you acquainted with the paper that was put in evidence this morning in Mr. Strickland's testimony? A. I am, sir.

Q. Are the statements contained in that paper as coming from you true or not, to the best of your knowledge and belief? A. They are.

Q. What was the state of your mind on the subject at the time you were making efforts to get gentlemen of the committee to sign the report; did you then believe the statements to be true or not? A. I believed then, and do now, that the facts and statements in the letter are true, and my only object in getting the signature of gentlemen was to supply defects in the majority report that I thought had been left out, as stated by the paper itself.

By Mr. Strickland—Q. You remarked that I came down to your office Tuesday morning by an appointment? A. Yes, sir, you had made an appointment the day before.

Mr. Strickland—Yes, that is true, but this all took place Wednesday morning. I wanted to put myself right.

Mr. Goldsmith—Yes, sir; that may be true.

Mr. H. P. Wright sworn—By Judge Hopkins—Q. Mr. Wright, in the making of any propositions that you may have made to any member of this committee, did you have the authority, express or implied, of W. L. Goldsmith for making it? A. I did not.

Q. Did you at any time make any improper propositions to any member of this committee with the knowledge, consent, or approval of W. L. Goldsmith? A. I did not.

Q. Did Mr. Goldsmith have any knowledge or information at any time, or in any manner, that you intended to make a proposition to either Mr. Strickland or Mr. Davis? A. Most emphatically he did not, or any other living man.

Q. State whether you have been indebted largely to the kindness of W. L. Goldsmith in days gone by? A. More than any living man; he has been my best friend.

Q. Was there ever at any time, or in any manner, any understanding between Mr. Goldsmith and yourself that you would be authorized to resort to any improper conduct in order to procure the signature, or influence the action, of any member of this committee? A. Never.

By Mr. Russell, chairman committee—Q. What relation are you to Mr. Goldsmith, either by consanguinity or affinity? A. None, except that two of his brothers married relatives of my mother.

Q. How did you get possession of the paper that you wanted signatures to? A. Colonel Goldsmith gave it to me.

Q. For what purpose? A. For the purpose of procuring the signature of Mr. Davis.

Q. Did you ever ask Mr. Davis to sign that paper before this occasion at the beer garden? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his reply? A. He said he didn't know whether he could sign it or not. My first interview was at his room at the National hotel. His reply was that while some facts in the document were true, he could not concur in the latter portion, and for that reason declined to sign the paper.

Q. Who did you expect to get the money from to pay the two hundred dollars—did you expect to get it directly or indirectly from the comptroller-general? A. By no means, either directly or indirectly. Mr. Goldsmith knew nothing of it, and I would not have had him know anything of it.

Q. Did any member of this committee ever receive any money from you, or through you? A. Never, for any improper purpose.

Q. Did you ever know any man to be paid, or offered to be paid, for any improper purpose, connected with this investigation? A. I did not.

By Judge Hopkins—Q. Do you intend to be understood by anything you have said in this examination, direct or cross, as making or knowing the making of the propositions referred to? A. I do not. I state positively I gave Mr. Strickland no paper, nor did I exhibit any paper to him, nor did I ever ask him to sign a paper. I knew Colonel Goldsmith was anxious for all the members to sign the paper now before the committee as a matter of what he and his friends considered an act of justice to himself. I state positively and most emphatically, and don't want to be misunderstood, that I never offered, or intended to offer, Mr. Strickland one hundred dollars for any purpose as indicated in this thing, or any other improper motive; that I never offered him one hundred dollars for any purpose, nor did I ever intend to. I state most positively that Mr. Strickland's conversation in the vestibule of the capitol with me was in about the following language and manner: He approached me from the door of the secretary of state's office, put his arm around my waist, and asked me how he could make that hundred dollars. I stated to him that I was joking, that I would see him later, turned and left, drawing his arm from my person. He went up-stairs and I went to the postoffice, through the corridor of the capitol. My connection with Mr. Davis in this matter is about as near as I can give it, from the following reasons: I have known Mr. Davis since 1872. We were intimate friends on his last visit to Atlanta; we renewed our intimacy upon his return. Colonel Goldsmith spoke to me of my friendship for Davis, and asked me if I could not get my friend Davis, as an act of justice, to sign the facts as enumerated in that statement. I told him that I would use my best endeavors, and did. As to what may have been said or done by me in connection with Mr. Davis and this matter, it was entirely without the knowledge or consent of Colonel Goldsmith, and was not said or done in my soberest moments. I remarked to Mr. Davis as he has already stated, that if I had $1,000 that I would gratuitously give it to be of benefit to Colonel Goldsmith. I don't think—I know that no living man but Mr. Davis ever heard the words fall from my lips about which this investigation is being had. Colonel Goldsmith and his friends, other than myself, were in entire ignorance of the whole transaction, nor did I desire him to know anything that I might have said or done in the matter. I stated to Mr. Davis that I did not intend to use a bribe, that I did not want him to do wrong, nor did I wish to do wrong myself, but as an act of friendship what was said was said.

By Mr. Russell, chairman—Q. Do you think it would have been right for Mr. Davis to have accepted two hundred and fifty dollars and a suit of clothes? A. I decline to answer that question upon the same ground that you declined to let Mr. Davis's answer go in—that is a matter of belief; and I now state that whenever this paper was presented to Mr. Davis I told him that if he thought the facts in the paper were true, to sign it; if they were untrue, and were not facts, not to sign it, and I ask Mr. Davis if he can't bear me out in that statement?

Q. You say that Mr. Davis had several times refused to sign that paper before that time, and did then? A. Yes, sir; upon the ground that he could not concur in it as a whole, and for that reason he declined to sign it at all.

Mr. Davis re-introduced—By Mr. Wright—Q. When that paper was presented to you, did I not say that if the facts therein were true to sign it, and if they were not true, not to sign it? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Wright re-introduced—By Mr. Russell—Q. Had he not on previous occasions told you that the facts stated in the paper were not true—all of them? A. My recollection is that the first time that I presented the paper in controversy to Mr Davis we were in his room. I read the paper to him, and he asked for further time to consider it. I made the statement to him then, as he will bear me out in. Afterwards, on the following morning, I turned the paper over to Colonel Goldsmith, and told him I had read it to Mr. Davis, and asked him to see him in person. I saw him and Mr. Davis reading it over at some desk in the hall of the house of representatives.

Q. Why did you persist in trying to get him to sign the paper after he had refused? A. Because he had never positively declined to sign it, and I did it through friendship to Colonel Goldsmith.

By Mr. Strickland—Q. Mr. Wright, don't you know that I never said that you ever paid me $100? A. I have never said that I paid you $100. In my statement I stated that I never offered it to you directly or indirectly, nor did I ever pay you $100, or any other amount.

Q. Didn't you ask me if I didn't want to make $100? A. I did.

Q. And don't you remember that I stated in my testimony that either you or Mr. Goldsmith gave me the paper? A. You did in your testimony, but it is not a fact.

Q. Don't you recollect that directly after you asked me if I didn't want to make one hundred dollars, you asked me if I wasn't going to sign that paper? Refresh your memory, and see if you can't remember it? A. My memory is fresh about it already. I never asked you to sign the paper on that or any other occasion. I had asked him if he had signed the paper on one or two other occasions. I had no paper to present to Mr. Strickland.

Q. Don't you know, Mr. Wright, that when I met you out of the office, and asked you to tell me how I could make the $100, wasn't your reply "I can't tell you now but will see you later?" A. It was not.

Closed.

AS GOOD A WAY AS ANY.

How the Haytiens Mix Things up Occasionally.

HAVANA, July . —Advices from St. Domingo to the 12th inst. report that tranquility prevailed. The work on the newly-discovered gold mines will probably begin in October or November with ten thousand laborers. The mining company has received a liberal concession from the government. An English mail steamer arrived to-day from St. Thomas with Haytien advices to the 12th fully confirming the reports of the riots at Port-au-Prince. The trouble which began June 30th was caused by a bitter party conflict between the liberals and the nationals. A session of the chambers was broken up by the shots fired by a party of liberals at General Canal, brother of the president, while in his seat. Fierce fighting then began in the streets. The nationals had the palace. The liberals erected barricades and fortified houses. The minister of war was killed while trying to disperse the mob. At the request of President Canal the British and United States representatives held a conference with the rebels but they rejected the proposition of the government and fighting continued. On July 2d, another attempt at negotiations was made but failed. The president then ordered out the artillery and threw shells into houses occupied by the rebels until the whole quarter was ablaze and the liberals scattered and dispersed. The fire spread rapidly and before it was extinguished 130 houses, including the finance department, with all its documents, were in ashes. About 300 men were killed during the fighting. While the riots at the capital were in progress the towns of Gonaives, St. Marie and Arcahaie revolted, and at last accounts were in the hands of the rebels. President Canal has dispatched troops to those towns, and it is expected will subdue the insurrection there shortly. The southern provinces continued apparently quiet. Cape Haytien and neighborhood has been the scene of constant fighting. Many rebels have gone to St. Domingo.

Sunday-School Convention.

The annual meeting and mass convention of Fulton county Sunday-school association will be held at the First Baptist church on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, July 30 and 31. Don't forget the time and place. Visitors from the country will be entertained by the citizens of Atlanta.

Becoming Riotous.

FALL RIVER, July 22.—Several new spinners have been assaulted by the strikers, and one was stabbed in the shoulder, but not fatally. The strikers are receiving funds from their friends in Lynn, Troy and New York.

CHELMSFORD'S FIGHT.

THE ZULU CHIEF TOTALLY ROUTED.

A Great Battle Between the British and the Zulus, in Which Cetewayo's Troops Are Routed—Chelmsford's Dispatches Relating the Victory.

LONDON, July 23.—In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks Beach, colonial secretary, announced the receipt of a telegram dated Capetown, July 8th, confirming the news of a decisive victory gained by Lord Chelmsford's forces over the Zulus, virtually ending the war. As given by the Globe and Echo to-day, Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till the afternoon of July 3, awaiting the surrender of a cannon and one thousand rifles captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving, he advanced and was attacked in the open country by fifteen thousand Zulus who fled under a heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced to and destroyed Ulundi. The Zulu loss amounts to 8,000. The British lost 10 killed, and 53 wounded. The battle was fought July 4th. The Zulus, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 in number, surrounded the British troops, who formed into a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four of its sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire, they were pursued by the cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all the military kraals and returned to his camp the same evening.

A detailed official telegram from Fort Chelmsford says: "Cetewayo has not only failed to comply with my demands for the return of cannon, etc., but fired on our watering parties. I consequently returned the cattle he had sent in and ordered a reconnoissance by Colonel Butler's horse. This caused the Zulu army to advance and show itself. On the morning of July 4th, my force consisting of General Newdigate's division and General Wood's column aggregating four thousand Europeans and a thousand natives with 12 cannon and 2 gatlings, crossed the Umolosi river."

Lord Chelmsford continues: "The force reached an excellent position between Euadwengo and Ulundi about 8:30 a.m. The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivouacs about 7:30. The engagement was shortly after commenced by the mounted men. By 9 o'clock the Zulu attack was fully developed. By 9:30 the enemy wavered, and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry attacked them and a general rout ensued. Prisoners state that King Cetewayo was personally commanding and witnessed the fight from a neighboring kraal. They say twenty thousand men participated in the attack. Lord Chelmsford estimates the Zulu loss at not less than 8,000 men. Ulundi was burning at noon. The steadiness of our troops, who at one time were surrounded by a complete belt of fire, was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the cavalry was all that could be wished."

The dispatch concludes as follows: "As I have accomplished the object for which I advanced, I think I shall be best carrying out Sir Garnet Wolsley's instructions by moving immediately towards Kambawaa. I shall send back a portion of this force for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshal." Kambawaa appears to be about thirty miles south of Ulundi.

Sir Garnet Wolsley telegraphs from Durban on the 8th of July, as follows: "I have halted all reinforcements here, as I believe the war is over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th instant and discuss terms of peace with him."

OUR HORSE CARS.

Some New Lines of Street Railroad to be Laid.

Recently, owing to an increased demand for the privileges of street-car accommodations, a new company has been formed for the purpose of building a long line of street railway in this city. The corporators are known as some of the leading citizens and moneyed men of Atlanta, and the enterprise will doubtless be a grand success. It is proposed that the line of street railway will commence in front of the Markham and go along Wall street until Pryor is reached, thence out Pryor street to Wheat, and down Wheat to Jackson; from Jackson the line will be continued to Angier's springs.

This line will run through some of the most thickly populated portions of the city, and a fine patronage cannot but be expected. The movers in the enterprise have already petitioned council for the privilege of commencing work, and the petition will be acted on at the next meeting. We learn that already quite a sum of money has been subscribed for stock in the new company, and that work will be commenced as soon as practicable.

Mr. Peters, president of the Atlanta street railroad company, says that the new line will not hurt his, and that he hopes that it will be built and run successfully. He says that the patronage of that line will consist of people who cannot reach their homes by his lines, and he wishes the new company success in all of its undertakings.

At the last meeting of the city council of Atlanta, which was held Monday night last, was read a petition from the Atlanta street railroad company asking that the city engineer be instructed to furnish the petitioners with proper grades so that the Decatur street car line could be extended out Decatur street to the boulevard, and down the boulevard to a point not far from Angier's springs. Also, for an extension of the Whitehall line several blocks beyond the present terminus.

We learn from Mr. R. Peters, the president of the company, that it is the intention of the Atlanta street railroad company to commence at an early day and build these extensions. We are glad to note this fact, as it shows that the city is growing in both of these directions, and a demand is being made for the extensions referred to. The petition was referred to the appropriate committee, and will be acted upon at the next meeting.

An Error Corrected.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—The editorial correspondence of the Gainesville Eagle of the 18th instant says that "Milledgeville would like to have it (North Georgia college, now at Dahlonega) removed there, and has a delegation here in her interest." The statement is without foundation in truth and is contrary to truth. Milledgeville, so far as she has manifested any interest in the matter, admires the great benefaction at Dahlonega and desires its rehabilitation and prosperity; nor has she had any delegation here in any such interest as is charged in the Eagle.

JAMES A. GREEN,
Representative from Baldwin.

The Bonapartist Squabble.

LONDON, July 23.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says that the disunion of the Bonapartists is becoming daily more apparent. Some of them advocate the claims of Prince Victor, son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte; others are only willing to accept Prince Jerome on certain conditions, and now M. Gravier DeCassagnac urges in the Pays that lineage is nothing and that everything should depend upon the result of a plebescite.

The Lake Olmstead Regatta.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 23.—The regatta on Lake Olmstead was rowed to-day. In the contest for the four-oared shells there were two entries, namely, the Charleston and Augusta crews. The Charleston crew won. The Augusta crew broke an oar-lock. In the single-scull race there were three entries. It was won by Tupper, of Charleston. The weather was fine and a large crowd was in attendance.

Russian Incendiarism.

LONDON, July 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Reuters, says that in consequence of the prevalence of incendiarism, the authorities of Kharkoff have divided the town into 324 fire districts. Every householder is bound to keep a special night-watchman, and have thirty buckets of water always ready.

Mr. Stephens in the City.

Yesterday Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, member of congress from the eighth district, reached this city from his home in Crawfordville, Ga. He was met at the train by Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons and escorted to the residence of that gentleman on Washington street. During his stay in this city he will be the guest of Colonel Fitzsimons.

New Arrivals.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TALLULAH FALLS, GA., July 23.—There were one hundred and fifty arrivals here to-day from different states. Judge Warner and Judge Bleckley are here.

The New York Democrats.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—The democratic state convention will probably be called at Niagara Falls about the middle of August.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The Louisiana constitutional convention adjourned to-day, sine die.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—H. C. Hill and lady, of Monticello, are at the Markham.

—Theo. Ellis and T. R. Holt, of Macon, are in the city, stopping at the Markham.

—J. B. Perry and lady, and Miss E. B. Perry, of Dawson, have rooms at the Markham.

—A. H. Walton, a prominent Cincinnati commercialist, is at the Markham.

—Miss Sallie Williams, of Newton, Baker county, Georgia, is in the city for a few days, the guest of Mrs. A. O. M. Gay, 302 Peachtree street.

—S. Beager, Miss Annie Rodgers and Miss Fannie Salmon, of Knoxville, were at the Markham yesterday.

—William Rule, editor of the Knoxville Chronicle, arrived yesterday. He is accompanied by his daughter, and will remain in our city several days.

—J. K. Swift, of the firm Swift Brothers, of Elberton, is in the city. Mr. Swift is one of the livest merchants of a live town. He visits Atlanta frequently.

—Since our announcement of the change in the Air-Line railroad, we have seen the circular order making the change; and it appears from this that Mr. T. N. Garrett has been appointed acting train master for the present, as his position is superintendent of trains at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 24, 1879.

The full text of the Bacon bill has appeared in nearly every first-class paper in this country. It is commended by all parties and shades of opinion, and will doubtless be enacted in more than one state.

Ex-Senator Joshua Hill is one of the aspirants for the vacancy on the supreme court bench of the district of Columbia. He is a candidate, too, with prospects. The salary is only four thousand dollars a year, but it is a life office, and Mr. Hill regards himself, says the National Republican, as a Washingtonian, being a large property holder in that city.

General Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census, thinks the new enumeration will show an increase in population of fully ten millions, bringing the entire population of the country near enough to fifty millions to justify the campaign shouters in using that magnificent total. A good part of the increase will be found in Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota. A million or more will appear in a true enumeration of the white population of the older southern states.

A writer in the August number of Harper's Monthly estimates that we still owe Europe $1,649,000,000. We have reduced our foreign debt about $500,000,000, and are just now in a fair way to bring it down to a reasonable amount. If the present favorable balance of trade can be maintained five, or even three years, we will pay out. The existing indebtedness held abroad chiefly consists of railroad, state and other local securities. This country will not be strong and independent until its indebtedness is held at home, as is the case in France.

The Discoverer of Anæsthesia.

At the last annual meeting of the National eclectic medical association, held in Cleveland, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this association takes this occasion to declare its appreciation and recognition of the inestimable service rendered to medical science and humanity, and to express its consideration of the vast debt of gratitude (hitherto unrecognized) due to the late Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, Ga., the discoverer of anæsthesia, and hereby agrees to cordially unite in any public endeavor to honor his memory, and it also respectfully tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of one of the world's greatest benefactors—Dr. Long having laid down his labors and his life since our last meeting, at the bedside of a patient, overworked and exhausted, dying almost instantly.

Dr. J. Marion Sims, the renowned New York surgeon, has written a history of the discovery of anæsthesia, in which all the facts are patiently and elaborately set forth, and the honor of the discovery is awarded to Dr. Crawford W. Long. Unquestionably, this discovery is one of the greatest boons conferred by science upon humanity, and gives to Dr. Long the distinction of ranking with Jenner as the greatest benefactor of the human race. In England, the labors of Jenner were substantially recognized. In America, the discoverer of anæsthesia labored unrewarded and almost unrecognized, and finally died in comparative poverty almost at the bedside of a patient. It is not yet too late for such recognition on the part of our government, and Dr. Sims suggests that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated by congress to Dr. Long's family. In this connection we learn that there is a movement on foot to bring before the legislature now in session the question of the selection of Dr. Long as one of the two men to represent the state of Georgia in the national gallery of statues in the capitol at Washington. Certainly Georgia never produced a man whose labors entitle him to greater recognition, or whose fame will be more enduring.

The Fever Outlook.

It is very difficult to form a satisfactory opinion relative to the degree of fatality or the sweep of the plague that has sprung up at Memphis. It starts slowly, but so it did last year in Memphis. We give the mortality of the first few days of the two epidemics in question. Last year: August 16th, 2 deaths; 21st, 2 deaths; 23d, 1 death; 24th, 1 death; 26th, 1 death; 27th, 1 death; 28th, 3 deaths; 29th, 1 death; 30th, 6 deaths; 31st, 3 deaths, and September 2d, 6 deaths. This year: July 10th, 3 deaths; July 13th, 2 deaths; July 17th, 1 death; July 19th, 2 deaths; July 20th, 4 deaths; July 21st, 4 deaths; July 22d, 6 deaths. We do not see much in these figures to indicate that the disease is less malignant or more spasmodic than it was last year. It is probably the same old Brown John, and the conditions in Memphis for its development are apparently as bad as they were last year.

This much, however, is certain. There is greater fear of the disease this year and the population of the ill-fated city will therefore be contracted by the exodus and by systematic efforts of the authorities to about 10,000 people against nearly twice that number last year. This with the measures that have been taken to keep the city clean will surely keep the mortality inside the terrible aggregate of 1878. Outside of the city every effort that power and science can devise will be utilized to keep the disease from conquering new territory. Nor is it yet certain that the conditions are right for its development outside of the city of its origination. It is now only plain that the fever will run its course in Memphis, and it remains to be seen whether or no it will become widespread. The chances are at least good that the vigilance of quarantine officers and the improved sanitation will be able to keep it from sweeping over any considerable part of the country, although it has a start of nearly a month in the season over the epidemic of 1878.

John Sherman's Portland Speech.

We have not room for the full text of Secretary Sherman's bid for the presidency. We, however, give enough of it to show its nature and drift. He begins with a brief draught on the sectional issue of the republican party. This is an effort to steal Grant's thunder; but he soon turns from this line to take up the currency questions. It is hardly necessary to follow his plausible story of the rise and alleged success of his resumption scheme. We say his scheme, for he expressly says that resumption is a republican measure, and he leaves it to be inferred that he both originated it and carried it to fruition. The demagogry and fallacy of his whole argument is best shown in his recapitulation of the results of resumption, or, in other words, of his own unparalleled shrewdness and wisdom when applied to money questions. Without a qualifying clause he unblushingly states that the revival of business and the favorable trade balance of the country are two of the results of resumption. The European demand for our meats, breadstuffs, petroleum and other products is set down as a direct result of resumption. As the revival of business is connected with this demand for our products, that too is claimed as a result of the resumption scheme. This is simply nonsense. The favorable trade balance of the past three years that sprang from bountiful crops on this side of the water, and from poor crops together with wars and rumors of wars on the other side instead of being the result of "resumption" made that little game at least temporarily feasible. If the balance of trade should turn against us as it has run in our favor, resumption, so-called, would no more be possible under the Sherman plan than a flight to the moon. The whole thing would fall to the ground.

Mr. Sherman winds up with a tribute to the republican party, past, present, and future. His speech is very comprehensive in this respect; but it singularly lacks any mention of the Glover report. There is no mention of the scores of irregularities and fraudulent acts that are directly charged upon the secretary of the treasury in an official report made to congress. Forgeries and swindlings are charged upon him by the wholesale in this report, each one being specified and identified. Mr. Sherman does not deny one of them. His silence, under the circumstances, cannot otherwise be construed than that he cannot conclusively answer some, at least, of the charges. And yet he must answer them if he is to remain a live man before the people.

Atlanta and the Memphis Merchants.

By this time it must be apparent to merchants who have been doing business in Memphis that they must look for a new point from which to manage their business in the future. As sad as this is, it is the truth, and as such, it presents an alternative that must be met. With a view of tending to the settlement of this alternative, we present herewith the claims that Atlanta offers to the men who are dispossessed by the fever of their present location.

In the first place, they find in Atlanta exactly what they lack in Memphis, viz: a climate in which they can work and be comfortable every day in the year. The oldest citizen of Atlanta cannot recall ten days all put together during which business was suspended in this city on account of the weather. It is not only competent for the merchant and the banker, to pursue their avocations during the hottest and coldest weather that we have, but the carpenter on his scaffold, the tinsmith on his roof, the blacksmith at his forge, all these work in comfort alike in December and August. Not only is there no necessity for the natives to leave their homes for comfort during the summer but thousands come here to spend the summer; being attracted by our gay society, cool nights, and constant shifting breezes. Our death-rate is smaller in August than in January. In the heart of a country in which grain as well as cotton is grown our business is kept lively all the year. During the late hot spell Atlanta was 92, while Charleston was 102, Augusta 98, and Nashville 98. While it is cool in the summer it is dry in the winter. Atlanta is one of the few poinsin the south where silks, tobacco and goods subject to mildew in moist weather can be stored with safety for any term of years.

In the second place, Atlanta is subject to no sort of epidemics. She has been tried time and again with cholera and yellow fever, and has always been proof against them. Each of these terrible summer scourges has raged all around her—hundreds of cases of each have been brought within her limits, and have died or been cured here, but not a single case of either has ever originated in the city. There has never been an epidemic of typhoid fever or of anything else. Atlanta is situated upon a high tableland—higher above the level of the sea than any city of over 20,000 inhabitants, north or south. This table-land is swept by shifting breezes that round to every point of the compass within a week, and thus sweep whatever malaria there may be found in the air.

In the third place, we offer them a city that is destined to be the great distributing point for the south for all the section lying between Richmond and New Orleans. Situated at Atlanta, these merchants can supply all the customers they had at Memphis, except the Arkansas section, which, by the way, has already been rapidly absorbed by St. Louis. The Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee trade can be supplied from Atlanta just as well as from Memphis. Atlanta is building up a vast wholesale trade and daily extending her dominion. Her retail trade is rapidly increasing.

Beyond all these things we present inducements in every detail. We have a a thrifty, cordial, hospitable population that is constantly increasing. We have fine society, the best of schools, amusements, and everything offered by a bright, progressive, prosperous city. Our public debt is one million and a quarter, and our assessed property value over $20,000,000. Our limit of tax-rate is 1½ per cent, and on this tax we are supporting the schools, police, streets, sewers, etc., and paying annually $50,000 to the sinking fund. It is impossible to increase the debt or the tax-rate—the charter providing for the annual reduction of the debt until it is paid. We have a fine system of water-works that furnishes an abundance of cool, pure water—the system being already more than self-sustaining. Our banking facilities are excellent, more than enough capital being collected here to do the business of the city. Our railroad connections are well sustained, competition being afforded in every direction. Manufacturers will find Atlanta a fine point, there being scarcely a manufacturing business in the city that has not prospered handsomely.

In short, to men wanting a home where they will find a hearty welcome and warm friends, where they can work every day in the year in safety and comfort without intermission, where they are assured of health, comfort and pleasure, where they will find a large field for business, where they will find low taxes, good schools and all the advantages of city life, we offer them Atlanta as a point unequalled in the combination of these advantages.

When Columbus discovered America he was traveling in the interest of the man with the hurdy-gurdy.

In metropolitan society, Chastine Cox is a lion and a hero, and the papers say that his trial has been demoralizing—not to Cox, but to society. This would seem to indicate that lynch law is necessary to give things a healthy tone. Altogether, the outlook is very fine.

Next to the weather reports, the news that attracts the least attention is the information that the cashier of some moneyed institution has shot himself.

The fact that Mr. Evarts has purchased a new hat is taken as evidence that at least one poll must be guarded.

The Hon. Z. Chandler is going to visit Son-in-law Hale. Hale, it appears, has a paddock in which Zachary can run loose when he gets on a tare.

By the time every head of a family in Georgia becomes the proprietor of a dog, it will be in order for the family itself to move into some other neighborhood.

For a long-range document, the Glover report is entitled to the premium.

Mr. Bergh is a very tender-hearted man, but it is observable that during the heated term he never gives a laborer a ten dollar bill and tells him to keep out of the sun.

Dean Stanley has begun to write poetry. This is a demoralizing precedent.

They are having polo at Newport, but Colonel Delancy Kane, surmounted by his gifted white cady neither toots his tally-ho, nor is the blare of his tin-horn heard in the land.

Clews and Belknap dine together at Long Branch. They are both active Grant men, and it is said they have got to be real honest.

IN GENERAL.

—The best digging in Leadville appears to be digging for home.

—A bad little boy calls himself Compass, because he is boxed so often.

—The number of booms now in circulation is largely in excess of the demand.

—The "funny man" of the Cincinnati Commercial is said to be Miss Addie Boyd.

—Mr. Hendricks refuses all invitations to accompany fishing parties. It looks too much like the vice presidency.

—Some of the London papers are of the opinion that the thinness of Sarah Bernhardt extends to her acting.

—Sarah Bernhardt is said to be thin enough to make a first-class toothpick for David Davis.

—Oh, a life on the yacht Jeannette!
A home on the frozen deep!
With the mercury down, you bet,
Where butter has got to keep!

—Sarah Bernhardt has strong points as an actress, but she can't hope to make a success in this country unless she brings along a husband to be unhappy with.

—What is it comes on silent wings
And o'er our slumbering bodies sings
And plants its busy little stings?
Dad bing the trifling, pesky things!
Mosquitoes!

—They say Vassar girls are never so happy as when they are allowed to go down the river and paddle around among the buoys.

—The secretary of the treasury has decided to discontinue the payment of express charges upon subsidiary silver coin to the banks when ordered by them in exchange for other currency.

—The Princess Clotilde, the sister of the king of Italy, wife of Prince Jerome Napoleon, and mother of the Bonapartist heir, Prince Victor, has been since her marriage even more devout than she was as a girl—and she was always distinguished by her intense religious feeling. The lady who acts as her companion and reader used to say to the young bride: "Altesse, what shall I read?" "Anything," answered the princess; and as often as not, when the reader had settled down to her work, she found that the listener had slipped away to a small oratory adjoining her morning room. The marriage, it is said, was brought about by Cavour, and was part of the price paid by Italy for the French alliance.

The People to Their Servants.

Northeastern Progress.

Mr. Bacon's homicide bill is a move in the right direction. We hope it will pass.

Athens Watchman.

The law as it now stands, is a virtual abolition of capital punishment in Georgia, no matter how aggravated a case of cold-blooded murder may come up for trial, and we honor the senate for having placed its seal of condemnation upon it. We trust the house of representatives will shortly follow the example of the senate, and let us rid our statute books of a law which is proving so disastrous to the safety and morals of our people.

Hartwell Sun.

We notice that a number of our exchanges are shooting hot shot at the legislature for not transacting business more rapidly, and urging them to adjourn and come home. Now, there is reason in all things; the legislators were sent there to legislate, and we can't see how they are to be held responsible for the vast amount of local matters brought before them. If the legislature should adjourn and not pass on these matters, what curses loud and deep would follow the poor members to the quietude of their homes. Of course much valuable time will be lost in useless discussion, but this has always been and will ever be the case.

Griffin News.

The legislature has been in session since the 2d of July, and we are sorry to say that up to this time they have not passed one act or accomplished anything that will benefit the people of Georgia one cent. It is well known that the present legislature last December appointed a committee, by request of Governor Colquitt, to investigate the Murphy fee, which committee made a thorough investigation and submitted their report before the adjournment, which report was laid over until the July session. It is an important matter—one in which the people are deeply interested, and why the legislature has not taken some action in the matter is one of the things that puzzles the public mind. Justice to the governor and the state demands immediate action, and we hope to see the legislature do their duty by acting on the report of the committee at once.

Talbotton Register.

Law-breakers must be deterred from the commission of crime by the strong arm of the law, and society and civilization be protected from the sanguinary fury of the murderer. To this end the criminal laws should not be halted in their execution by such devices to cheat justice, as the one that now disgraces our statutes. Let it be abolished by the present session of the legislature, and let the people understand that crime is at a discount; that the murderer must be hanged, and the law-breaker receive the merits of his misdoings. We fear there is too much sentimentality in the execution of our criminal laws; too much sympathy arraigned against criminal processes; too much perjury on the part of the jurors; too little fealty to the high demands of society to be protected. Restore capital punishment and execute summary justice upon all who come within its pale, and we will take a step forward in the preservation of life and the liberties of communities.

Hazardous, Very.

Baltimore Gazette.

The exodus enterprise appears to be double-headed. While the colored cohorts are thinking of entering Kansas for the avowed purpose of picking ready prepared dinners from the trees, a large colony is formed in Lowell, Massachusetts, one hundred strong, to settle in Manchester, Tennessee. This is hazardous. They should be informed that confederate brigadiers with long cutlasses are stationed near Manchester to convert their baggage into compound interest-bearing confederate bonds.

How to Insult the Great Republican Party.

Washington Republican.

Did it ever occur to President Hayes and his republican cabinet ministers that if the republican party had known or even suspected in 1876 such a thing possible as that the departments should be filled with ex-confederates and democrats they might all now be enjoying their luxurious homes in the shades of private life? Every democrat and ex-confederate put in public position is a violation of faith, and an insult to the republican party.

The Exodusters Should Stay at Home.

Houston Telegram.

It is the habit of many when speaking of a prospective exodus of the colored people of the south, to say: "O, let them go, the more, the sooner and the farther the better." It is wrong. In our opinion the south will never find another laborer equal to the African, all things considered. We don't want to see them go.

Georgia's Assets.

Baltimore Gazette.

Georgia is looking up now as the empire state of the south. She owes only $10,000,000 bonded debt. With a cash balance of $900,000 in the treasury, an assessed valuation of $260,000,000 in property and Senator Gordon's sheep ranch, she is expected to make both ends meet.

This Week's Conventions.

New York Times.

The political state conventions of the week are these: Wednesday—Pennsylvania republican, in Harrisburg; Wisconsin republican, in Madison, and Mississippi greenback and independent, in Jackson. Thursday—Georgia independent, in Atlanta.

Governor Stephens, No, Sir.

Augusta Evening News.

Mr. Stephens does not desire to be governor, nor can his pretended friends force the place upon him. This attempt at a "boom" will collapse the instant it is started.

McCrary's Proposed Successor.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Ramsey, who is to succeed McCrary, doesn't know as much about war as Dr. Mary Walker does about tight-fitting pantaloons.

A Fair Offer.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

If John Bull wants to "swop," why we will give him Mrs. Jenks for Mrs. Langtry, and we will throw in Dr. Mary Walker just for good measure.

Our Lone Fisherman.

New York Sun.

Boom follows boom, but the Hon. William Almon Wheeler fishes on.

Wants a Good Chance.

Indianapolis Journal.

David Davis—If you will just move that boom up close to the fence I will straddle it.

So Glad.

New York Sun.

How pleased the Hon. James G. Blaine will be to welcome the Hon. John Sherman to Maine!

Foster Overmatched.

New York Evening Express.

Ewing's brains are more than a match for Foster's bank.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

I HAVE THIS DAY BOUGHT THE ENTIRE stock of goods owned by Messrs. J. C. & J. Carter and have removed to their stand, 65 Alabama street. The Messrs Carter remain with me on salaries. I am receiving new Carter's Fancy Flour with other lines of Groceries and Leather all of which I will be pleased to sell my customers and friends, either personally or on orders. Respectfully, H. L. SMITH.

To Our Friends and Customers.

AS ABOVE STATED WE HAVE SOLD OUT our entire business to Mr. H. L. Smith and heartily recommend him. We will remain with him at our o d stand, where we will be glad to welcome you and sell you goods right. We are thankful for past liberal patronage and trust you will extend the same to Mr. Smith in future.
000 july24 d3t J. C. & J. CARTER.

Administrator's Sale.

ON FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER next, will be sold at the Court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:
House and lot on Walker street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, fronting seventy-six feet, good tenement house, three rooms and outbuildings, besides two tenement houses, occupied, two rooms in each.
Also, lot No. 43, subdivision, lot lying on Green Ferry Road, adjoining property of late Thomas Alexander, containing one-half acre, more or less, and is a part of land lot No. 117, in the 14th district, Henry originally but now Fulton county, Georgia.
Sold as the property of Tazewell M. Howard, deceased, for benefit of the heirs. July 21, 1879.
THOMAS W. LATHAM, Administrator.
000 july24 wtd

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy & beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin, rosy checks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters.'	"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters.'
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."
For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta.	
362 jan21y tues thur sat &wk1y nx read m	

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon.
495feb27 d2tawly thur tues & wly

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING BREAD PREPARATION THE HEALTHY & NUTRITIOUS BAKING POWDER

Invented by E. N. Horsford, late Professor in Harvard University.

This reliable Preparation still stands at the head or making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the Injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

The cost is about fifty per cent. less than ordinary Baking Powder, and the product is better.

The most eminent medical and chemical authorities in the world testify to its superior qualities.

BARON LIEBIG, the greatest chemist of the age, says: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind."

DR. M. H. HENRY, the eminent New York Physician, says: "The use of Horsford's Bread Preparation offers admirable means for the introduction of a valuable element into the system with the food of every day life."

PROF. J. C. BOOTH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished chemist, says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your Preparation as a superior substitute for cream of tartar in the preparation of bread."

If your grocer has not got it send a three cent stamp to the manufacturers for a sample, or 35 cents in stamps for a regular package, post paid.
RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
311 may13 deod3m tues thur sat&w6m

THE BOYLE

Ice Machine Co.

—OF—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.
For particulars as to details, apply to or address
WM. C. COOKE, Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.
The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of Ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full qunatity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, if of the most perfect and substantial character Having owned an Ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.
218 july12dtf

SUMMER RESORTS.

Porter Springs.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO REMEMBER, during the hot weather, that PORTER SPRINGS is near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain; that its altitude is about 3,000 feet; that Blankets are needed every night during the summer: that its water always cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Kidneys: that the mineral water is tonic and the mountain air is tonic: that the Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Billiard Tables, Ten-Pin Alley are all FREE; that Porter Springs is the ONLY PLACE in Northeast Georgia employing a fine Brass Band and Orchestra; that the House is kept as well as any in Georgia, and that with all these advantages Board is only thirty dollars per month.
J. R. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.
457 july23 d10d

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK CITY,
HAS ESTABLISHED
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FOR FAMILIES REMAINING ONE WEEK OR upwards, $17.50, $21 and $24.50 each, according to number occupying room and the location of the same, for months of June and July, and $21 and $24.50 per week for months of August and September.
443 june29 d1m

THE MOUNTAIN BREEZES.
THE CELEBRATED
NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,
The Finest Summer Resort in the South,
On Air-Line Railroad, 1½ Miles North of Gainesville, Georgia.
Price of Board—Meals, 50 cents; week, $8.00; month, $30.00. Children half price.
484 june28 d1m E. W. HOLLAND.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE RESORT IN THE SOUTH.

Stanton House,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIS SPACIOUS HOTEL IS MOST ELEGANTly furnished, has perfect ventilation, commodious grounds, courteous attention and the table is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.

The Scenery—From the Stanton House is simply grand. The cloud capped peak of "Old Lookout" Mountain, towering 2,000 feet above the plain, stands a tireless sentinel, keeping a faithful watch over the inhabitants of Chattanooga. A fine carriage drive takes the tourist to the top, where the Scenery is Grand beyond Description. The traveler can view six different States from the top of "Lookout." To the east, in full view from the verandah of the "Stanton House," lies the Battle-ground of Mission Ridge, with its line of redoubts and fortifications still extant; the National Cemetery lying in the rear; the renowned Battle-field of Chickamauga only seven miles distant.

The Climate of Chattanooga is surpassed by none other—the air is healthful and invigorating. During the hot sultry months the rooms of the Stanton House are always kept cool by a pleasant breeze ever present in the valley.

To allow all the benefits and comforts of "This Palace Hotel," Tickets will be sold by the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return, including one week's board at the Stanton House, for $12.00; including two week's board at Stanton House, for $18.00; including three week's board at Stanton House, for $21.00; including four week's board at Stanton House, for $34.00, and for a longer time at same rates. Parties of ten or more can obtain very low rate for excursion for a shorter time than one week.

By strict personal attention to the wants of guests we endeavor to make all feel at home. Come and see us. For particulars address
GOODNOW & CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.
405 july20 d1m

NAME CHANGED.

THE HOTEL, CORNER OF BROAD AND Crawford streets,
Columbus, Georgia,
formerly known as the Raiford House, and more recently as the Rankin House, has been changed to
BROWN HOUSE,
And will be run with
A BILL OF FARE
The very best the market affords. Planters and river trade specially solicited.
FOR PROPRIETRESS, J. MARION ESTES.
204 july12 d1m

PIEDMONT HOTEL,
Gainesville, Ga.

THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on each floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, in suit or single, especially adapted for comfort and convenience in summer. The water and climate are unsurpassed. The accommodations in all respects first-class. To all who may make this their home during the heated term we promise to make their stay at the Piedmont comfortable and satisfactory.
Rates of Board, per day $2; per week $10, and special rates for more than a week for families.
405 june25 d2m J. S. SCHELL, Manager.

Board in Nacoochee Valley.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE of the Hotel at this place, and is prepared to furnish a pleasant home, with good board, to those who desire to escape the oppressive heat of summer.
This beautiful valley, surrounded by spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and having an altitude of nearly seventeen hundred feet and a cool and bracing mountain atmosphere, is unsurpassed in its attractions as a
SUMMER RESORT.
She refers by permission to C. L. Williams, Esq., and Captain J. H. Nichols, Nacoochee: Dr. Geo. Little, Atlanta, and Dr. H. L. Battle, Wadley, Ga.
For terms and further information address
Mrs. LIZZIE G. JOHNSON, Nacoochee, Ga.
216 june15 d2m sun tues thur

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD
TO BE HAD AT
SPRING BANK,
One and a half miles North of Kingston, Georgia, on Western and Atlantic Railroad.
2½ HOURS RUN FROM ATLANTA.
THREE COTTAGES ALSO FOR RENT WITHin 200 yards of the main dwelling. Fine Fishing. Cistern and Spring Water. Ice always on hand. Terms moderate.
Refer to Colonel R. Peters and Dr. Willis Westmoreland. For particulars apply to
Mrs. C. W. HOWARD, Kingston, Ga.
333 june22 d1m sun wed

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR HEALTH
HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Two Miles East of Gainesville on the Air-Line R.R.
THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by Fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with best the country affords at rates to suit the times. Amusements—Band of Music, Piano, Ball Room, forty by eighty feet; Ten Pins, two alleys ninety feet; Bathing Pool, forty by sixty feet, Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Promenades in a natural grove, cool breeze, pleasant nights. Carriages, Hacks and Buggies at call. Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate, 60°. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.
EDW. W HOLLAND, Proprietor.
a r26 d4m sat tues thur

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF
The National Bell Telephone Co

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.
JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent
JO. JEFFRIES, Manager. may2dt

MONEY TO LOAN,

The United States Home and Dower Association,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Paid Capital, ... 400,000

Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposits for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum. Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.
38 maydif&wlywed fri sun&wif

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1879—111th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
167 july8 d&w4w

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.

10th

Popular Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

At Macauley's Theater,

In the City of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879.

On which occasion a GRAND CONCERT will be given, holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF LOTTERIES.

Every ticket holder can be his own supervisor call out his his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of gaining for only $2, any o

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—After July 31st, Drawings will occur monthly.
292 june18 djuly tues sat thur &wky each is

S.S.S.

For Boils, Pimples, Eruptions,
SKIN DISEASES,
And all Affections due to the
Impurity of the Blood.

Danville, Va., July 1, 1879.
One of our customers had been terribly afflicted with boils for a long time, and was entirely cured with one bottle of your Swift's S. Specific. It cleared up his complexion and regenerated him almost entirely, and he regards it as a specific in truth.
CLARKE & SCLATER, Druggists.
296 june19 d4m

GREAT REDUCTION

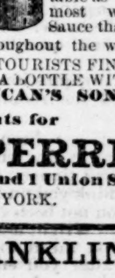
IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD JOINTS,
GAME, Etc.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.'

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS,
26 College Place, and 1 Union Square,
NEW YORK.
143 apr8 d1awly thur

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
—DEALER IN—
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.

INMAN LINE.

UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL
EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

	TONS.		TONS.
City of Berlin	5491	City of Montreal	4490
City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3775
City of Chester	4566	City of New York	3500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARE among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D. MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
203 apr12 d1y sat tues thur

FLATTERING TESTIMONY

DAILY RECEIVED JUSTIFY US IN ALL that has been claimed for
RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE
as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna, yet it affords prompt and permanent relief. Be wise and suffer no longer. For sale by
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.
500 july1 d4m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address
DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.
89june22 d tues thur sat ly & wky1

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THIS city, known as the Tannery of Alexander Allen & McBee. This Tannery is conveniently located and has all the latest Improved Machinery. Bark and Hides low and in abundance. For particulars address A. ISAACS, Attorney,
For Alexander, Allen & McBee.
Greenville, S. C., May 7th, 1879.
239 may10 d1aw wed & Wky3mo

A Home in the Mountains for Sale.

THE OLD WALBURG PLACE NEAR Clarkesville, six miles from nearest depot on Air-Line Railway, in Habersham county, Georgia. Seven hundred and forty acres land, part creek bottom, under good cultivation. Good Dwelling, Barn, Stables and Servants' Houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to
ROBT. W. ROBERTSON, Augusta, Ga.
413 apr22 d3m tues thur sat

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS
—AT—
MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE,
Forsyth, Georgia.

THIS INSTITUTION, ONE OF THE BEST FOR the higher education of young ladies to be found in the South, will resume exercises
AUGUST 25th, 1879.
It is pleasantly located on the M. & W. R. R., 25 miles above Macon, and 321 feet higher in altitude.
The Curriculum embraces a well arranged course in Literature and Science, while facilities for attainment in Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied at low figures.
For further particulars address
R. T. ASBURY, or S. G. HILLYER.
291 july17 d2m

Wesleyan Female Institute,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

OPENS ITS 30th SESSION, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1879. One of the first schools for young ladies in the United States. Climate unsurpassed. Surroundings beautiful. Attended by pupils from Seventeen States. Strictest economy required. Among the lowest terms in the Union.

TERMS:

BOARD, WASHING, LIGHTS, ENGLISH COURSE, LATIN, FRENCH, FOR EACH HALF OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR ... $115.
ALL EXTRAS VERY LOW. For Catalogue, address
Rev. WM. A. HARRIS, D.D., President,
Staunton, Virginia.
195 july10 d1m thur sat tues &wky5w

Ward's Seminary,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BEST-ESTABlished School for young ladies in the South. Forty-four graduates this June. Splendid buildings. High musical art advantages. No school in the South since the war has graduated so many accomplished young ladies. For new catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.
303 july17 d1m thur sat tues

SHORTER COLLEGE,
Rome, Ga.
Fall Term begins September 2d, 1879.

BOARD AND TUITION, 10 MONTHS, $200. No Institution offers as many advantages on as moderate terms. Apply for Catalogue,
R. D. MALLARY, President.
422 july22 d1w & wky1m

The 42d Annual Session
—OF—
Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GA.,
WILL BEGIN ON
WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER,
WITH A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED Professors and Teachers.
The very best advantages in Literature.
Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art.
Domestic Department unsurpassed for comfort and care.
Expenses payable one half in September, balance in February.

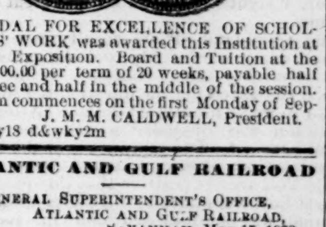
Board and Regular Tuition in two Lower Classes	$250
Board and Regular Tuition in three Higher Classes	$280
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in two Lower Classes	$320
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in three higher Classes	$350

Ten per cent discount on Cash bills for Board and Tuition.
No credit except on good bankable paper.
Send for Catalogue to
W. C. BASS, President,
or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.
495 july1 d3m

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 MT. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English French, German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18th. For circulars address the Principals. Mrs. MARY J. JONES and Mrs. B. MAITLAND.
338 june22 d52t

Augusta Female Seminary,
Staunton, Virginia.
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.
THE SESSION OF 1879-'80 WILL OPEN THE First Wednesday in September, and close the corresponding time in June following.
TERMS.
(for session of forty weeks, payable one-half on entering and the balance in February), selection the first: For board, washing, fuel, lights, physician's fee, seat in church, calisthenics and full English course; including elocution and contingent fee, are $250.
For full particulars apply to the principal for catalogues. 342 jun22-d2m.

ROME FEMALE COLLEGE.



A MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF SCHOLARS' WORK was awarded this Institution at the Paris Exposition. Board and Tuition at the rate of $100.00 per term of 20 weeks, payable half in advance and half in the middle of the session. Next term commences on the first Monday of September.
J. M. M. CALDWELL, President.
313 july18 d&wky2m

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, May 17, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, May 18th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:10 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	6:33 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:25 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	11:00 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	1:35 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	7:30 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	7:25 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	5:00 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	5:00 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	10:50 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:25 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	3:45 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:35 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	5:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	8:20 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 8:20 p. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Bren's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh " " "	9:50 a m
Arrive at Jesup " " "	11:50 a m
Arrive at Blackshear " " "	2:20 p m
Arrive Dupont " " "	6:45 p m
Leave Dupont " " "	5:00 a m
Leave Blackshear " " "	9:10 a m
Leave Jesup " " "	12:20 p m
Leave McIntosh " " "	2:33 p m
Arrive at Savannah " " "	5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:15 a m
Leave Quitman at	9:37 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	11:45 a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:40 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:16 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:30 p m
Leave Albany at	4:25 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:50 a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:00 p m
Leave Quitman at	3:13 p m
Leave Valdosta at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	6:50 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES, General Superintendent.
july32 dtf

Supreme Court of Georgia,

CLERK'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., July 1st, 1879.

AT THE FEBRUARY TERM, 1879, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, the following order was passed, to-wit:
"Ordered by the Court that the Northern Circuit be placed on the docket for the next term of this Court between the Eastern and Atlanta Circuits, and that otherwise the order of Circuits remain as now arranged."
The above order is a true extract from the minutes of said Court.
Z. D. HARRISON,
Clerk Supreme Court of Georgia.
57 july3 d1aw2w thur

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN TO DO Housework and Sewing. Jno. L. Hopkins.
467 july23 d3t wed thur sun

WANTED—A TENANT FOR A CHOICE large ground floor office. Also, a purchaser for brand new handsome modern Desks, Carpets, etc. Apply 37 S. Pryor, near Alabama.
000 july23 d2t

WANTED—LIVE MEN, TO SELL OUR RUBber Hand-printing Stamps. It pays. "Southern Rubber Type and Stencil Co." Samples free. Hantoon & Esmond, 28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. 491 july29 d1w

WANTED—TO INFORM MY PATRONS TO leave their calls, during the day or night, at my office, over Captain Keely's store, corner Whitehall and Hunter Sts. Dr. Wm. S. Armstrong.
226 july13 d1m

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERal State Agencies. Salary and expenses paid. References required. Triumph Mf'g Co., 116 Monroe street, Chicago. [436 june28 d26t sat tues thur

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES—RECEIVED ON CONSIGNment, 12 new Top-Buggies and 12 Spring Wagons, one new Extension-top Victorine, three second-hand one-horse Phætons, almost as good as new, and one six-seated Phæton. All the above work sold at reduced prices. A. T. Finney, 15 Broad street. 000 july24 dtf

FOR SALE—A FINE COMBINATION ROAN Horse, five years old, and offered because he is too large for my use. Geo. W. Harrison, 27 and 29 Broad street. 000 july24 d3t thur sun tues

FOR SALE—REGARDLESS OF COST TO close business—the Stock and Fixtures of A. R. Everett, Jeweler, 6 Marietta street, for the next thirty days. Watches and Jewelry at your own price. Ill health compels a change.
334 july20 d1w

FOR SALE—A LARGE SUPPLY OF FINE White and Whippoorwill Peas for sale at the Phœnix Store on Decatur street. Elam Johnson is the proprietor and a real good man he is, too.
586 june29 dtf.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT HANDSOME AND CAPAcious house, No. 173 Peachtree street—near Governor's Mansion. Apply to V. P. Sisson, 26 Broad street. 293 july17 d6t thur sat tues

LOST.

LOST—A SEVEN STONE CLUSTER DIAmond Ring, with plain setting, on Peachtree street. Liberal reward paid for its return to J. P. Stevens & Co. july24 dlt

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEdy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman ad child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
70 mch5 deowly & weowly

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN
Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor.
000 apr23 dtf

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.
000 oct29 dtf

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.
January 11, 1879...dtf

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY ... PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d3m

LAW CARDS.

LUCIUS J. GARTRELL. F. G. DU BIGNON

GARTRELL & DuBIGNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office, in Centennial Building, Whitehall street. 333 july20 d1m

W. W. MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
40 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA.
Practices in Federal and State Courts in Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah; elsewhere by special contract.
Cases argued in Supreme Court for absent Counsel on favorable terms. 247 july13 d6m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr5,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties, the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug16,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of
METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1y

ELLIS DAVIS & CO.,
SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.
Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich. Offices: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 367.
198 july11 d1m

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTTS' PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Office 53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

6 feb13d1y thur sat tues & wly fol read mat

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 28, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 43 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrive at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	2 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 08 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

000 july8 dtf

DYSPEPSIN,

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

421 june26 d6m

THE ELLIOTT CASE.

The Unjust Appeal by the Plaintiff—A Protest Against Class Legislation.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Some three or four months ago, an article appeared in your paper signed "Justice," I believe, which gave, in detail, the substance of the facts in reference to what is known as the Elliott case, in Bartow superior court. The substance of that statement was that Elliott was a steamboat captain, at Rome, a few years ago. And while occupying that position, a free pass over the Western and Atlantic railroad was extended to him by Mr. Walker, then general freight agent. There was a regulation of the company that all persons riding on free tickets should sign a contract on the ticket to take their own risk of accidents while riding free, which is certainly reasonable. It should always be understood everywhere that a man riding on a free ticket takes his own risk as to accidents. Elliott had not signed the contract. An order had been issued by the president of the company requiring all persons to whom free passes had been sent to sign the contract on the back or to return them; and if they failed or refused to do either, the conductors were directed to take up the passes and charge fare. Elliott got on board the train at Kingston to go either to Cartersville or Marietta, and he presented the pass without his signature on the back, to take his own risk, to the conductor. The conductor asked him to sign the contract and he declined to do so. He was then asked to pay his fare if he would not sign. He declined to do that. The conductor then told him he must get off if he did not either sign the contract or pay his fare. The conductor used no violence but when he stopped at a station, probably Cass station, he informed Mr. Elliott that he must either get off the train or sign the contract or pay his fare. Elliott got off and instead of getting on another train and paying his fare, I believe he chose to walk to the next station, that there might be some blame of damage. At the time he got off the train he had in his mind to sue the company and threatened to do so. He did not probably walk more than three or four miles.

Upon substantially this state of facts, Elliott sued the Western and Atlantic railroad company in Bartow superior court and the jury gave him a verdict against the company for $5,000 damages. The judge of the superior court set the verdict aside and granted a new trial. Elliott took the case to the supreme court and that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the superior court. The case then went back to Bartow superior court and was tried a second time, and another jury gave Elliott a verdict of $5,000 against the company. The judge of the superior court set aside this outrageous and unjust verdict. Elliott brought the case back to the supreme court. The supreme court affirmed the judgment, and said that the judge of the superior court would have abused his discretion if he had failed to set the verdict aside, as it was unreasonable and unjust.

The case then went back for a third trial and was tried, and the jury gave Elliott, the plaintiff, $4,500 damages. A motion is now pending in Bartow superior court to set aside this most unreasonable and unjust verdict. Will any one who is not interested in the case, or who does not partake of the local prejudice that prompts these enormous verdicts, say that there is any justice in such a finding?

Suppose A. is riding along in his buggy, and B. is going his way, and desires to ride with him. B. gets up into the buggy, and A. says to him, "I am willing to carry you for nothing, but as my horse might run away, or some accident might happen, you must agree with me to take your own risk, and not attempt to hold me liable in damages if any injury should result to you." B refuses to do this, and says he will hold A liable if he is injured. A then requires him to get out of his buggy and leaves him there. B sues for damages. How much would an honest jury anywhere, not blinded by prejudice, say he was entitled to? This is the case in a nutshell.

Now, for the application. This case is pending in court, and the findings have certainly been outrageous enough that the legislature should not be called upon to interfere, to aid Mr. Elliott in an unjust recovery. But the legislature should be content to leave the case with the courts, under the law, as it existed when the contract was made. With this Elliott, the plaintiff, is not content. He lives in Floyd county, and a few days ago Mr. Reese, one of the representatives from Floyd county, introduced into the legislature a bill to be entitled "An act to preserve the right of trial by jury," etc., which enacts, if it should pass the legislature, that in cases of personal damages against corporations, the verdicts of the jury shall not be set aside more than once and a new trial granted.

Now it would seem that the simple statement of the facts in the case, to apply to which the above bill was introduced, is enough to show that such a law would be unjust and unreasonable, and would promote injustice and wrong, and ought not to be enacted. But if the legislature thought proper to pass such a bill to apply to future cases, it certainly would not feel called upon to interfere in this case now pending, and pass a law to aid in the perpetration of so great a wrong. As the bill is introduced by the representative of the county where the plaintiff and the leading counsel in the case reside, there would seem to be a pretty strong inference that it was done with an eye single to this case.

There is also a case pending against the Western and Atlantic railroad company in Whitfield county—Sawtell vs. said company—brought by the widow for damages for killing her husband. Sawtell was riding on a free pass when killed. The conduct of the engineer was held to be so careless as to amount to felony and he ran away immediately after the accident. Suit was brought and the court ruled, and I believe it is not questioned ruled correctly, that prosecution must be commenced against the engineer for felony, or good reason given why it was not done before the action would lie. Here we also have a bill introduced into the house of representatives by the representative from Whitfield county, which proposes to amend section 2970 of the code, so that it shall not apply in cases of torts committed by railroad corporations, or other common carriers, or their agents or employes. In a word, this bill intends to lay down one rule of law for railroad corporations and another for the public generally. Was it introduced to fit the Sawtell case pending in that county?

Now, gentlemen of the legislature, I respectfully submit that both these acts are in violation of section 4, paragraph 1, of our new constitution, in the bill of rights, which says that laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation throughout the state and no special law shall be enacted in any case for which provisions has been made by an existing general law. No general law affecting private rights shall be valid in any particular case by special legislation, except by the free consent in writing of all persons affected thereby.

A corporation is a person in law, and has exactly the same rights in the courts to which an individual person is entitled. By what authority then can you make one rule in reference to granting new trials in damage cases for the natural person and another rule for a corporation?

I protest against all this sort of case legislation and all these unreasonable and unjust exceptions to general rules of law, and ask that the rights of all, no matter whether corporation or individual, high or low, rich or poor, may be adjudicated upon principles of right and justice; and that no discriminations may be made for or against any person, and no law passed to fit a particular case now pending in court.

AN INTERESTED PARTY.

The Negro.

Mr. J. Troup Taylor has written a pamphlet on "The Negro" which treats of his origin and prophetic destiny. The views expressed are bold and original and are put with a commendable candor. The writer reviews the main questions arising out of emancipation and the new responsibilities it conferred. Of the intellectual capacity of the negro he takes a liberal view. The pamphlet is on a question of great interest. It has in it much that is good while there are points where the author rests his conclusions on slender authority. As to the literary style of the pamphlet much that is good may be said. It will meet with a large sale. James P. Harrison & Co. are the publishers.

Refugees from the Fever.

The trains upon the State road on yesterday were crowded with passengers, many of them being refugees from the fever now raging in Memphis. As yet no cases have appeared in Chattanooga, but some apprehension exists in reference to that point. Our city is undoubtedly an excellent asylum for those fleeing from yellow jack.

Short of Cash.

PANAMA, July 22.—Chili and Peru are experiencing a difficulty in raising money for war expenses. The Peruvian bonds have not been taken as readily as anticipated, and it is thought the government will resort to measures probably to force a loan.

The Dramatic Outlook.

According to Mr. DeGive the outlook for next season is, at present, quite flattering, many excellent troupes being booked to put in an appearance.

The reporter learns that John W. Edwards is trying to establish a new southern circuit to be worked from Nashville. The list of cities in which Mr. Edwards proposes to play, includes such small points as Opelika, Eufaula, Cuthbert, Cartersville, LaGrange, and so on.

Southern lessees do not take to Mr. Edwards's new plan, for the reason that many points mentioned in his list are not adapted to first-class dramatic performances and for the further reason that stars of the first magnitude in the theatrical firmament will hardly consent to shed their beams upon towns, excellent in themselves, but sadly lacking in scenery and opera houses.

Mr. John Edwards, it will be remembered, played Louise Pomeroy through a portion of the south last season, but owing to the depressed condition of the manager's finances, the two parted company in Nashville. Northern papers in commenting upon the split up at that time stated that Miss Pomeroy was a good actress and deserved a better fate—which meant a better manager.

It is perhaps well to state in this connection that the troupes brought south by Mr. John T. Ford rarely ever play in places where scenery is never seen.

Marriage.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COVINGTON, GA., July 23.—Married at the residence of the father of the bride near Monticello at 7 a.m., to-day by Rev. O. P. Fitzsimmons, Mr. N. C. Hill, youngest son of late Judge Barney Hill, of Macon, Ga., and Miss Lizzie R. Pope. The happy couple and friends will take the train for Catoosa springs this afternoon. M. N.

General Toombs.

This distinguished Georgian, accompanied by his good lady, passed through Atlanta on yesterday en route to the Greenbrier springs in Virginia. The general says that these springs are the finest in the world.

A Sudden Death.

NORFOLK, July 23.—Richard H. Chamberlain, president of the Citizens' bank, died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city. Aged 72.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

COTTON is opening in many fields in southern Texas.

THE fruit crop of Texas is rapidly assuming vast importance.

THE Pee Dee river in South Carolina is lower now than it has been in fifteen years.

BALTIMORE citizens now pay $1.50 per thousand cubic feet for gas.

IN Uvalde county, Texas, there are now 2,050 acres of land under cultivation by irrigation.

SEVEN hundred and thirty-five miles of railroad is in course of active construction in Texas.

BALTIMORE is now doing a business in wheat that averages nearly a million of bushels per day.

LAST season the state of Maryland put up $6,840,000 packages of tomatoes.

THE Ancient Order of United Workmen have a membership of over four hundred in Memphis.

SUMMIT, Mississippi, proposes to have a cotton factory soon. There are nine cotton factories already in the state.

ELEVEN vessels loaded with watermelons arrived at Norfolk Thursday from North Carolina, and were shipped north.

ALBEMARLE sound, North Carolina, shipped 26,000 watermelons to Washington city last Friday.

BRENHAM, Texas, has shipped 70,000 pounds of peaches so far this year, and 80,000 pounds of bones.

THE Mobile theater has been overhauled and fitted up. Mr. De Leon has filled his "book" with unusual attractions for the coming season.

MORE than three hundred nine-pound boys have been born in Arkansas within the past six months.

MARYLAND, Delaware, Virginia and Louisiana are the only states now left in which the male teachers outnumber the female.

TEXAS encourages immigration by almost giving away her public lands. The head of a family can get 160 acres for the expense of the survey and patent, which is about fifteen dollars.

MR. S. H. GOLDSMITH, a well-known Baltimore citizen, died last Friday in that city. Being originally from Georgia, his remains were brought to Savannah for interment.

HOUSTON (Texas) TELEGRAPH: Atlanta has a H Kimball house and a bran new cotton mill. It is thought she will soar to other heights soon. She is as proud as a Texas boy with his first pair of red-topped boots, and that is as strong as anything in the language.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

Are You Making Money?

The recent movements of the Stock Exchange, and the remarkable result accomplished by the new Capitalization System engrosses the attention of financiers and investors in stocks. Those who made unprofitable investments by other methods are greatly chagrined. The Mutual Capitalization plan, based upon strict financial rules, secures to every investor the full benefit of unlimited capital, with skill and experience, whether the investment be large or small, and steady gains can be made from daily fluctuations. Anybody can operate successfully by this method, with amounts from $25 to $25,000, and receive a pro rata division of the aggregate profits secured by the great concentration capital, every thirty days: $50 will earn $200 or more; $500 will make $3,000 and upwards; $1,000 will return $7,500, and so on, according to the market during the month. A Boston merchant made $1,163.86 from an investment of $250 in a capitalization which closed June 24. Many others have done even better. New circular, "Rules for Success," with valuable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of Stocks and Bonds wanted. Address Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York City.

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&wly

Carlton's Fancy will make you happy.
345july20-d1w

"FOWLER'S FLY FANS."

No Home, No Hotel or Restaurant complete without them. Mellville Fruit Jars, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, Rogers's Cutlery, all known to be the best in the world, at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Freight and delay avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO., Crockery and China Merchants.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

At Reduced Prices.

WM. BOLLMANN,

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14 june15 d3m local

Carlton's Fancy Flour can be had of all first-class retail houses. 345july20-d1w

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A. J. M. Bizien, of the University of France, and for the last seven years Professor of Modern and Ancient Languages in the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia, is now here to teach the French, Latin and Greek Languages. Those wishing to learn or improve their knowledge of these languages will do well to take this opportunity. Instead of opening a French and Classical School, the Professor offers, for the present, to meet his pupils, or classes, at their homes. References the very best. Terms moderate. Address P. O. Box 276, or No. 93 Washington street.

323june27 d1m

—Sea bean and alligator teeth jewelry. Barnard, 27 Whitehall street.

Another Victim of Kerosene.

Last night while Miss Jenny Robinson, of this city, was trying to light the fire with kerosene, the usual consequence followed. A prompt application of Henry's Carbolic Salve relieved the pain, and her recovery is now assured. Beware of counterfeits.

july23 d&w1w

Lookout! Carlton's Fancy is in the way again. 345july20-d1w

A SOLID GOLD WATCH FOR $20.00!

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Gold Watches, guaranteed in every respect which we are selling at cost. Prices from $20.00 to $30.00 each.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'s,

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356 jan13 d12m 4th pg

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PHILLIP.

A new book by an Atlanta writer!

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306 july18 d1w 4th pg

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 23, 1879.

Bonds and stocks firm and unchanged.

EXCHANGE—Buying at........par | Selling........¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta City 7s	99@101
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta City 8s	105@107
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 7s	109@110	Augusta City 7s	102@104
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112	Sav. City 5s, new	67@69
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Macon City	62@65
So. Car. valid 6s	80@84	Columbus City	65@70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	98@100
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 percent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta W'l'r 7s	99@101		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	78@80	South Wes R. R.	98@100
Central R. R.	65@67	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 2½@3. Exchange — long $4.83¾; short 4.85¼. Governments dull. State bonds weaker.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Evening.—Money easy at 2½@3. Exchange dull at $4.83¼@4.84. Governments weak; new fives 104; four and a half per cents 106¼; four per cents 102⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and strong.

N. Y. Central	118¾	Chicago & N.W.	71½
Erie	27½	Preferred	98½
Lake Shore	77⅝	Rock Island	138¾
Illinois Central	87½	Western Union	90½
Pittsburg	99¾		

Sub-treasury balances: Coin........$126,983,102 Currency........$36,878,322

LONDON, July 23.—4:30 p. m.—Consols 97 15-16; Eries 28¼.

PARIS, July 23—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 6c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 23, 1879.

Buyers were quite numerous to-day, and the majority of the boys now hold the "big end" of the bag. How soon the market may change we are unable to say, yet the showing for to day is very promising.

New York closed firm, having advanced considerably; sales amount to 115,000 bales.

Liverpool is also firm, and cotton speculators seem to manifest much faith in the movements of the market.

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, July 23, 1879.

TIME.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.
10:10	....	....	11.41@11.44	10.79@10.82	10.53@10.56	10.50@10.58	....
10:55	11.42@11.46	11.47@11.48	11.47@11.48	10.86@10.87	10.58@10.60	10.55@10.56	10.57@10.60
11:30	....	11.55@11.57	11.54@11.56	10.92@10.94	10.63@10.65	10.60@10.62	....
12:37	11.50@11.56	11.57@11.58	11.58@11.59	10.91@10.92	10.64@10.65	10.62@10.63	10.63@10.67
1:30	....	11.62@11.63	11.59@11.60	10.92@10.94	10.64@10.66	10.61@10.63	....
2:36	11.55@11.63	11.61@11.63	11.58@11.59	10.90@10.93	10.64@10.65	10.59@10.60	10.62@10.63
3:23	11.66@11.67	11.67@11.68	11.64@11.65	10.97@10.98	10.70@10.71	10.66@10.70	10.70

Closed firm; sales 115,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 11-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,550; all American; futures 1-16 cheaper; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6 7-16; August and September delivery 6 7-16; September and October delivery 6½; November and December delivery 6 7-32@6 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—1:30 p.m.—Middling uplands 6 9-16; middling Orleans 6⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—2:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 15-32; September and October delivery 6 17-32.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6½; September and October delivery 6 9-16; October and November delivery 6 11-32@6⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 5,300 bales; uplands, low middling clause October and November delivery 6 13-32; October delivery 6 17-32@6 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6½; August and September delivery 6 17-32; September and October delivery 6 19-32; October and November delivery 6 7-16; November and December delivery 6¼@6 7-32; October delivery 6 19-32; futures firm.

NEW YORK, July 23—Cotton steady; sales 3,116 bales; middling uplands 11 11-16; middling Orleans 11 13-16; net receipts 1 bale; gross 107; consolidated net receipts 403; exports to Great Britain 978; to France 107.

GALVESTON, July 23.—Cotton nominal; quotations revised; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 35 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,914.

NORFOLK, July 23—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 51 bales; gross —; stock 1,600; exports coastwise 61.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11 5-16; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts none; gross 4 bales; sales none; stock 1,412; exports coastwise 15.

BOSTON, July 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11; net receipts 225 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,784; exports to Great Britain 250.

WILMINGTON, July 23.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 3 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 198.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 5 bales; gross —; sales 208; to spinners 194; stock 8,010.

SAVANNAH, July 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 4 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,694; exports coastwise 220.

NEW ORLEANS July 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 28 bales; gross 30; sales 500; stock 8,123; exports coastwise 3,715.

MOBILE, July 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 27 bales; gross —; sales 27; stock 2,409.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, July 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 9 bales; shipments —; sales 54.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 24 bales; gross —; sales 12; stock 107; exports coastwise 38.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, July 23, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, July 23, 1879.

TIME	WHEAT. AUG.	WHEAT. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. AUG.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	MESS PORK. AUG.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	LARD. AUG.	LARD. SEPT.
9:37	96	94¼	3 95	4 05	$8 10	$8 17½	5 65	5 70
10:08	96¼	94⅞	4 02½	4 10	8 17½	8 27½	5 67½	5 75
10:40	96⅜	94⅛	4 05	4 10	8 15	8 25	5 67½	5 72½
11:03	96⅛	94⅝	4 05	4 10	8 15	8 25	5 67½	5 72½
11:37	96⅜	94¾	4 05	4 10	8 15	8 22½	5 67½	5 72½
12:05	96⅛	94⅞	4 05		8 12½	8 22½	5 67½	5 72½
12:30	96⅜	95⅛	4 07½	4 12½	8 25	8 32½	5 70	5 75
1:10	96¼	95¼	4 10	4 15	8 25	8 35	5 70	5 75
2:30	96⅝	95¼	4 10	4 17½	8 30	8 37½	5 70	5 75

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Flour—Our millers inform us that the demand for flour has grown considerably better, and orders are now coming in rapidly. The mills are running their utmost capacity, and, notwithstanding this, it is with some difficulty that orders can be met promptly. Our merchants, while business is much better of late, cannot boast of quite as good fortune as has favored our millers. There were no changes reported by the board to-day; we quote as follows: superfine $4.00; extra $4.75; family $5.25; extra family $6.00; fancy $6.25. Wheat—The excitement which prevailed on the board of trade in Chicago during the week culminated on the 19th in some of the heaviest deliveries ever made in this country and the suspension of a very prominent house in that city. The chief cause of the excitement was the partial unloading by the New York clique, which, together with the unprecedentedly heavy calls for margins, produced no little commotion among the speculators and dealers in wheat. It appears that the New York combination, headed by Keene, owned about all the cash No. 2 spring wheat received since December. Just before the spring movement the clique pooled their deals, and since they have milked the trade both in Chicago and Milwaukee, at the same time holding and handling all cash wheat. During May and June their gains were immense, and especially is this so with June, during which month an extensive corner was formed. No. 2 spring at the close of June ran up to $1.07, and on July 1 stood at $1.10. In May and June the clique, finding it a difficult matter to dispose of their wheat in a legitimate manner, took advantage of the inflated condition of the market and sold in Chicago and Milwaukee a large quantity at from 98c@$1.03. This wheat they concluded to get rid of on the 19th, and succeeded in disposing of 1,700,000 bushels of the 3,000,000 or more under their control, and 800,000 bushels in Milwaukee, which was all they owned at that place. The consequence of the "turn loose," then, was a general scattering of stocks, of which Lyon & Co. secured the largest receipts, which amounted to about 450,000 bushels. They will likewise parcel out to dealers to whom they had sold. The wheat delivered was composed largely of grain received during the fall and winter. It is understood that the clique have the rest of their wheat sold, and intend to deliver it at their pleasure in a few days. Some think this a game of the clique, who intend to take a fresh hold as soon as the market has been sufficiently depressed. There is no doubt but that the ring has made a handsome thing out of the movement and may yet venture to carry August, which will indeed be a stupendous undertaking; yet as they do not want for capital with which to operate, they could without hesitancy make a grand attempt. But as to their movements we have but to wait and see. There is no wheat now on the market except that in the hands of millers. There is a good demand here, and we quote as follows: Tennessee choice white $1.10; Georgia choice medium 95c: Georgia choice red 90@95c; lower grades 85c. Corn—The west continues steady with few changes. Local market is steady, though sales are not very large to-day. We quote choice white 70c; yellow 66c. Oats—Are in good demand at 45@50c. The market supply is only moderate.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flour steady; Howard Street and western superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.25@$6.00; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.50; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.25; Patapsco family $7.00. Wheat, southern firm at opening; easier at close and in buyers' favor; western lower and closed weak; southern red $1.10@$1.12; amber $1.13@1.14; No. 1 Maryland $1.12⅛; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.15⅛; July $1.11⅜@$1.11¾; August $1.11@$1.11⅜; September $1.11⅛@$1.11⅝. Corn, southern nominal in absence of receipts; western easier; southern white 52; yellow 50. Oats firm and fairly active; southern 40@41; western white 38@39; western mixed 36@37½; Pennsylvania 38@39. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $14.00@$15.00.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Flour, grades under $6.00 very scarce, and wanted for export; above $6.00 dull and in buyers' favor; southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.75@$7.00. Wheat opened ½@¾c lower, but closed firm with the decline recovered and with a moderate export and fair speculative business; ungraded winter red $1.02@1.14; No. 2 do. $1.14½. Corn a shade firmer with a moderate demand; ungraded 43@45½; No. 2 45¼@45½. Oats a shade firmer and moderately active; No. 3 37½; do. white 38¼@38¾; No. 2 37¾; do. white 40@41. Hay in fair demand; shipping 40@45. Hops firmly held with a fair trade; yearlings 4@7; eastern and western 8@11; new New York 7@16.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Flour quiet; double extra fall $4.00@$4.10; treble extra fall $4.75@$4.80; family $4.90@$4.95; choice $5.05@$5.10. Wheat irregular; No. 2 red fall, cash 98⅛@99; 97½@98¼, closing at 98¼, July; 96⅛@97¾, closing at 97, August; 96⅞@97⅝, closing at 97 September; No. 3 do 93⅛ cash. Corn dull; 33⅞ bid cash; 33⅞ bid July; 33¾ August; 35¼ bid September. Oats higher; 29¾@30⅛ cash; 30¼ bid July; 24½ bid August; 24¼@24½ September.

CHICAGO, July 23—Flour in good demand and tending upward. Wheat in good demand and a shade higher and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.02 cash; No. 2 do. 96¼ cash. Corn strong and higher; high mixed No. 2 36¼ cash; 36⅜@36½ August; 37 September; rejected 35½. Oats irregular for cash; No. 2 25⅞ August; 25¾ September. At the close, corn was firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, July 23—Flour quiet; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$5.00; A No. 1 $6.00@$6.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat easier; red and amber 95@96. Corn firmer; white 46; mixed 41. Oats higher; old white 36; mixed 34; new 28.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour dull; family $4.65@$5.75. Wheat easier at 95@$1.00. Corn firmer 40½@41. Oats steady and in fair demand at 31@35.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Lime—Market active and without change. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c: less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75: less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Wool—The eastern markets are reported steady and unchanged and the local market is quiet with demand for all that is brought here. The following are our to-day's prices: washed 25@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Leather—Market steady with ample stock now offered. We quote no fluctuations; hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@35c.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Paper—Market steady with fair trade; Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ₩ lb; No. 2 7c ₩ lb; No. 3 6½c ₩ lb; wrapping 4½ ₩ lb; straw 2¾ ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@6¾; for wheat, 7½@8; second-hand 5¼, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Plastering Hair—Demand active and sales unusually large; Georgia 20@25 ₩ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Hides—Are in good demand, and the supply is light. We quote buyers' prices: Dry flint 10½@11; dry salt 9½@10; wet salted 6½@6¾.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Hay—In demand at quotations. Market moderately stocked. $1.10 for choice Timothy; $1.00@$1.05 for mixed.

NEW YORK, July 23—Wool dull and weak; domestic fleece 32@45; pulled 18@40; unwashed 9@32; Texas 12@30.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Salt—In good stock. We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.00@$1.05 for Liverpool.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Bagging—Is offered here at at reported quotations; 1¾lbs 11c; 2lbs 11½c.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Rosin dull at $1.27½@$1.32½. Turpentine dull at 27@27¼.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Wheat Bran—The market is quiet; 90c per 100 is quoted to-day.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Cotton Ties—Are held at $2.65.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Bulk Meat—Chicago advanced several points to-day, the margins being greater than for several days past, with market reported firm. The receipts of hogs to-day were light, which is nothing unusual at this season of the year. The local market is quite firm and prices are about as low as we can expect to see them for some days to come. We quote no changes; 5½c is asked for clear rib sides. Bacon—Tennessee meats are in very fair demand, and stocks at present are light. No changes are reported for to-day; sides 6¾; hams 7½8; shoulders 5. There is but little breakfast bacon in the city, which is held at 8½@9. Sugar-cured hams steady and unchanged; 11@12 asked for choice. Mess Pork gained about twenty points to-day; transactions in pork very good. Lard—Western markets firm with a small advance reported. Local market very quiet indeed. We quote no changes; tierces 8¾; refined 7⅞@8; kegs, cans, etc., 9@9½.

LOUISVILLE, July 23—Provisions firmer. Pork $10.00@$10.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; do. keg 8¼. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 3⅜; clear ribs 4⅛; clear sides 4⅝—for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4.75@4.90; clear sides 5⅜@5½—for loose. Sugar-cured Hams 9¾@11.

NEW YORK, July 23—Pork a trifle firmer but very quiet; new mess spot $9.00@$9.40—latter for choice. Cut meats steady. Middles quiet and steadier; long clear quoted at 4⅞; short clear 5⅛; long and short clear 5. Lard a shade stronger but less doing; prime steam, spot 5.95@6; July 5.95.

CINCINNATI, July 23—Pork in improved demand at $8.50@$9.00. Lard quiet and firm; current make 5¾. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; shoulders 3⅜; short ribs 4, closing at 4.10 asked cash; short clear 4½. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 4; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 5.

BALTIMORE, July 23—Mess pork $10.50. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4¾; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5¼. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; hams 11@12. Lard, refined in tierces 7. Provisions steady.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Pork quiet at $8 75@$9.00. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 3¼; short rib 4.20; long clear 4¼; short clear 4.45. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 4; clear ribs 5; clear sides 5¼@5⅜. Lard, 5⅝ bid.

CHICAGO, July 23—Pork active, firm and higher; $8.30 cash. Lard in good demand and a shade higher; 5.67½ cash. Bulk meats in good demand and a shade higher; shoulders 3.60; short ribs 4.30; short clear 4.60.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, July 23—Market is very quiet and but little activity is displayed. Coffee is dull at quotations: old government Java 28@30; Rio 11@17½. Roasted Coffee — Market quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugar—Market very quiet with prices held firm. We quote as follows: A sugar 9¼; granulated 9½@9¾; extra C 8¾; yellow 7⅛@8⅜; New Orleans sugar 7⅛@9, with light demand. Molasses—Business is very fair, with good stock now offered; hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In fair demand at quotations. Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; rebolled 45@70; refined 40@50. Tea—Market quiet with sales moderate; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@80; Young Hyson 30@75; English breakfast 30@35. Spices—No changes. Pepper is in fair demand at 17c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 34@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—The market is very quiet milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5c; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—There is a good supply here and sales are very good; no changes; good 7½c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Coffee steady and quiet; Rio cargoes quoted at 11½@16¾; job lots 11½@16½. Sugar firm and rather quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 6⅜@6⅝; prime 7; refined in fair demand and firm; standard A 8⅛@8⅜; granulated and powdered 8⅝; crushed 8⅝@8¾. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice active and firm; Carolina 6⅛@7¼—latter for choice.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes 11½@14¼. Sugar steady and active, A soft 8⅜@8⅝.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Sugar steady; hards 9¼@9¾; white 8¼@8¾; New Orleans 6¼@7¼.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Eggs—Receipts are larger to-day, but there is an active demand and prices, as was predicted, advanced ½c to-day. We quote 9c. Some of our dealers are even asking higher prices.—Butter—Choice is in fair demand; market a shade firmer. We quote choice Tennessee 18@20c; northern or western 18@19c; common 10@12c. Poultry—In good demand with the market liberally supplied. The following prices are quotable to-day: spring chickens, small, 8@10; medium 11@12½c; large 13@15; hens 20; ducks 15c. Tomatoes—The market is being supplied by our gardeners, and but few shipped tomatoes now offered here. We quote $1.75 for bushel crates. Sweet Potatoes — The old crop is exhausted, and the new crop will make its appearance soon. Irish Potatoes—Are in demand at 90c per bushel. Cabbage — Market well supplied; demand only moderate. Feathers—Very few on the market with a very fair demand; choice new white geese 45c; prime 40@42½c. Dried Fruit—None on market, but there is a very good demand here and choice fruit will sell easily. Cheese—Is now quoted at 8@10c. Beeswax dull; we quote 21c.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Butter steady; fancy creamery 18; choice western reserve 12@13; choice central Ohio 8½@9½.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Butter scarce and firm; prime to choice western packed 11@12. Eggs dull at 9@10.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, July 23—Market steady and unchanged. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Whisky in fair demand and steady at $1.05.

LOUISVILLE, July 23—Whisky steady and in good demand at $1.05.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Whisky steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 23—Whisky steady at $1.07½@$1.08.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Whisky dull at $1.06½.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Whisky steady at $1.05.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, July 23.—There is no reported change to-day. Market quiet. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.60: madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 6½@7½c; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 5½@8; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@50; shellac 35@45.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Market quiet; quotations firm.

Prints, new designs	6½@7
Prints, past designs	5, 5½, 6@6½
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	7½
¾ bleached	4½@ 5
⅞ "	7½@ 9
4-4 "	8½@12
6-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8½
8-oz. "	9½@10
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8¼@ 9¼
Cambrics, sharp	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	92½c

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Oranges—Very few here and in no demand; $5.00@$5.50. Lemons—Market active and prices firm. No further advance reported to-day; $6.50 is asked. The eastern markets are firm, and, according to quotations, it is impossible at present to lay down lemons here at prices now asked by our home dealers. Pineapples—At present market supply is exhausted, though there is a very good demand here. Bananas—None here. Cocoanuts—None on market, and no demand. Raisins—$2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½@8. Citron—20@21c. Figs—19@14c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—7½@10c. Brazils—7½@8. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ₩ bushel.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, July 23.—There are no quotable changes reported to-day. The following prices govern the market at present. Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Tennessee and good Georgia cattle are in demand, and at present the market is poorly supplied. There are still a few southern Georgia cattle left, but sales are slow. Tennessee cattle—choice 3@3¼; common 2½@3; Georgia raised 1½@3. Spring lambs 3¾. Sheep—$1.00@$2.00 per head.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Hogs steady; common $2.80@$3.35; light $3.50@$3.70; packing $3.40@$3.60; butchers $3.60@$3.70; a few extra at $3.85; receipts 1,600; shipments 390.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Market is without any quotable change to-day. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50; Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Haines $4.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2⅝ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Market steady and without any change. Sales are quite good, and dealers cannot complain. We quote as follows: All undressed lumber $12.00 per M. Flooring, dried, dressed, tongued and grooved $16@$17.00 per M. Weather-boarding, dressed and edged, $15.00 per M; dressed on one side $14.00@$15.00. Shingles, 4-inch, all heart, $3.50; shingles No. 2 $2.50.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, July 23.—Peaches are plentiful now and prices are lower; we quote 25@50c per peck. There are a few sweet potatoes of the new crop now offered here at 75c per peck. Grapes are selling at 10c per pound. No further changes to-day. Watermelons 15@35c; Cantaloupes 10@20c; Green Apples 10@30c per peck; Green Corn 15@20c per doz; Beets 5 per bunch, Irish Potatoes—30@35c peck; Turnips, none: Carrots 5c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per quart; Beans 5c per quart; Cabbage 5@15c per head; Cucumbers 20@30c per doz; Squashes 4 for 5c. Poultry—Spring chickens 12½@25c. Eggs, choice 12½c. per doz; unreliable 10 Honey choice 15c ₩ lb; common 12½c.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

GEORGIA STATE GAZETTEER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE MOST THOROUGH AND COMPLETE work ever published in the South.

Full information pertaining to almost everything of importance in Georgia. LIST, WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS of over 20,000 Planters. Record State and County Governments, Officers of all Courts, and times and places of meeting. Description of every town and hamlet in the State, population, business interests, List of Business and Professional Men, Newly Revised Map, etc. Will be issued late in July. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.00. Address

A. E. SHOLES & CO., 318 Broad street, Atlanta.

june4 dtf

TABLE WINE.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THOSE FINE, Pure and Unadulterated Table Wines, from the Vineyard of Colonel W. W. CLARK, OF COVINGTON.

VINTAGES OF 1875, 1876, 1877.

Call at any time and leave orders.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 27 Marietta street.

314 july18 d1w

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., July, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 13th. 5:00 p m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washing'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 45 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	3 35 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 25 p m	" Athens	9 35 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION. [Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	5 30 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. — E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

J. N. ROBSON & SON,

Commission Merchants,

68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVING A BUSINESS EXPERIENCE OF twenty years and confining themselves strictly to a COMMISSION BUSINESS, without operating on their account, respectfully solicit

—CONSIGNMENTS—

—OF—

COTTON, FLOUR, CORN, WHEAT, Etc.

302 july12 d2w

MT. AIRY HOTEL—SUMMER RESORT.

Mt. Airy Hotel

MT. AIRY, GA.

A Delightful Resort.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR, GRAND VIEWS, MINERAL SPRINGS, Comfortable Apartments, FIRST-CLASS TABLE.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

TERMS—$2.00 per day; $8 and $10.00 per week, according to room. Children and Colored Nurses half rates. M. C. WILCOX, Manager.

FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Assistant Manager, in charge of office.

59 july3 dtf

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

CHAS. P. BURR. — GEO. H. SMALL.

CHARLES P. BURR & CO.

— DEALERS IN —

FLOUR, GRAIN & PROVISIONS,

— AND —

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Grain and Provisions for future delivery.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ST. LOUIS. — VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, ST. LOUIS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

425 june27 d1m

PORTABLE ENGINES, GINS, ETC.

The Eclipse Engine Leads the World.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS CAMP,

GENERAL AGENT, COVINGTON, GA.

— ALSO, DEALER IN —

Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, etc.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

314 jan19 d&m mar26w6m

CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION.

CATARRH

If neglected, may rapidly develop into quick consumption. Ordinary treatments will not cure it. Its effects are nervous weakness, loss of smell, taste, hearing, and voice, weak eyes, dizziness, faint feelings, matter dropping into the throat, disgusting odors, and *finally consumption and premature death.* For

CONSUMPTION ASTHMA, HAY FEVER

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Nervous and Catarrhal Headaches, Deafness, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the air-passages and lungs there is no treatment so pleasing, thorough, and certain to cure and give instant relief as

DeVONE'S INHALER.

DEVONE'S Trade Mark. INHALENE

A compound of the most healing balsams known to medical science, with CARBOLATED PINE TREE TAR which, by simply breathing or inhaling from DeVone's Inhaler, is converted into a cleansing, invigorating, and healing vapor, and taken direct to the diseased cavities of the head, and into all the air-passages and the lungs, where it acts as a local application to the diseased surface, and its healthy-giving power is felt at once. The only method by which these diseases can be permanently cured.

HOME TREATMENT Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. Also for sale by druggists. Send for circular giving full information, terms, etc. A competent physician always in charge. Advice free on all chronic diseases. State symptoms plainly, and your case will have immediate and careful attention, and free advice by return mail. *When writing, name this paper.* Address HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

000 july22 d&wky til aug17 nx rd mat

SCHOFIELD'S ENGINES, ETC.

"Schofield's Portable Steam Engines,

BUILT BY

SCHOFIELD'S IRON WORKS

MACON, GEORGIA.

Compact, Simple, Strong, Durab and guaranteed superior to any other.

WE SELL THE

Geiser Grain Separator

With our ENGINES—FOR THRESHING PURPOSES

WE ALSO SUPPLY

Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sorgho-Mills, Cotton Presses And MACHINERY of every description.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.

2dtf sat tues thur&w6m — J. S. SCHOFIELD & SON.

MINERAL WATER.

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"Purity, freshness, persistent effervescence, and agreeable, flavor alone or mixed with wines or spirits —PRACTITIONER.

Extract from Letter of the U. S. Treasury Department: "In conformity with your request the Secretary of State was asked to cause a thorough inquiry to be made into the matter by our Consul at Cologne, who concludes his report as follows: 'I therefore state that it is my opinion, formed after what I consider a careful and painstaking investigation that the Apollinaris Water bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, as exported to the United States is beyond question a Natural Mineral Water.' The evidence which accompanies the Consul's dispatch abundantly sustains his conclusions that the Apollinaris Water as imported is a Natural Mineral Water."

This evidence was given after thorough examination by such eminent scientists of the Old World as PROFESSOR A. W. HOFMANN, F.R.S., of the University of Berlin, Member of the Scientific Deputation of the Kingdom of Prussia, Vice-President of the Chemical Society of Germany, etc., etc. PROFESSOR W. ODLING, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, Chemical Judge at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, etc., etc. And others.

A spurious article, purporting to be the genuine Apollinaris water, being offered to the public, we warn all buyers to be sure that each and every bottle bears the Yellow Label, and the name of FRED. DE BARY & CO., New York, Sole Agents.

94 july8 d2m tues thur sat

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE. TO ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt ly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE, Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agt.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONROE. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.

HARRISON PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

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Distiller of Coal Tar,

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ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA, GA.

2eb8 d6m

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila. ... No other genuine.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 18 Kimball House

april9 d&w til aug17

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 9-16d; in New York at 11 11-16c; in Atlanta at 11¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, continued warm easterly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, with slight changes in the barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, July 23, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.85	79	73	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.92	80	82		Calm	.0	Clear.
Corsicana	29.78	0	47	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.84	83	75	S. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola							
Key West	30.0	83	71	S. E.	Gent	.0	Clear.
Mobile	29.92	79	95	S.	Fresh	.25	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	29.94	78	86	S.	Fresh	.75	Clear.
New Orleans	29.87	81	83	S.	Fresh	.20	Fair.
Savannah	29.94	81	78	S. W.	Fresh	.43	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.94	74	81	W.	Gentle	.04	Cloudy.
11:31	29.93	75	85	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.89	82	67	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.83	84	61	W.	Gentle	.10	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.86	79	73	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	29.85	79	73	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	29.886	Maximum ther	.85
Mean daily ther	78.5	Minimum ther	.72
Mean daily humid	53.7	Total rainfall	.14

H. HALL, Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

398 mar25,'79 d1y

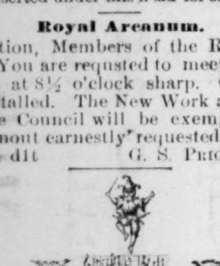
MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Royal Arcanum.

Attention, Members of the Royal Arcanum! You are requested to meet promptly to-night at 8½ o'clock sharp. Officers are to be installed. The New Work adopted by Supreme Council will be exemplified. A full turnout earnestly requested.

july24 d1t G. S. PRIOR, Sec'y.



FRIDAY, JULY 25TH.

A SECOND SIEGE.

The Army of Book Agents Attack Atlanta—Latest from the Seat of War.

For several weeks past agents of the several school-book houses of New York and Cincinnati have been hard at work in Atlanta. In the interests of the people who have a great many books to buy and very little money to buy with we have watched their movements.

They are personally gentlemen, all southern men, well educated and of high standing, but they are paid to work up changes—paid to work in their own books and to work out everybody else's. And it occurs to us as painfully evident that the people who change their books are really the people who pay their salaries. They go everywhere. Augusta "had them bad" as early as a month since, but escaped unscathed. Savannah came next, and here also no harm was done. Montgomery, Alabama, suffered under the same infliction only last week, but passed unscathed, and now Atlanta comes last to pay the expenses of unsuccessful operations in our sister cities.

Talking with these gentlemen we find most of them have their readers in use in large cities. They all claim their books to be perfect and beg you to step around the corner and let them point out the "bad grammar," etc., in the readers of their rivals.

But the funniest of all is to hear them prove their books southern books, and their houses southern houses. One says his authors are southern, another his selections are southern, another his house are friends of the south, as if it was not a paying friendship, and as if they were not equally friends to the north. But to see how much of merit there is in the matter and how much of book agents work, we have investigated the subject thoroughly. The teachers all say that the readers now in use did splendid work last session in their classes. The books taught the children to read, and taught them to read well. Certainly no more could be desired.

They say the readers in use contain not a single political or sectional article; nothing tending to centralism or national supremacy; nothing alluding to the people of the south as "rebels." Up to the close of the schools they had heard nothing of any change in readers and desired none; that the lower geographies did not suit because they did not harmonize with the one in use in the higher clases, and a change had been needed there. But the readers were satisfactory.

But just here the gentlemanly book agent steps on the stage. His will is heard in the councils and his princely presents are scattered broadcast among those in authority. All this generosity elicits some response. The least that can be done is to recommend his books. The men that make recommendations do not have the bills to foot; they will not be called on to pay exchange price for a fifth reader when there are four or five already in the closet; they will not be called on to throw away a book that is good enough—a book that has done efficient work—a book that will do it again, and buy, even at a reduced price, a new one, one with excellencies of its own, different, but no better, than the excellencies of the book abandoned—a book with faults of its own, as glaring though, perhaps, not so well-known as those of the one they now have—a book that the next generous agent will condemn and throw out for one with all the good qualities conjured up by a vivid imagination.

Some agents contend that a change costs nothing, and one even pretends that money is saved by a change. Now this is childish. At the late examinations all the children had readers, and they were in good condition; 3,500 children were in these schools, and had these books. They have not thrown them away. Where younger children are coming on, they are carefully put away for future use. Where there are no younger children, they are sold to other students at pretty fair prices. Now, if a change is made, all those stowed away for younger children and those sold will be valueless—and a total loss—while those who have a reader already, and would not have that book to buy, must give it up and buy a new one at exchange price—only they admit that he only pays half price. But for the change he would have to pay nothing. And we know of no price that people would pay rather than nothing.

—The siren voice of the silver-tongue book agent is heard in our city.

The Knoxville Reds.

The Knoxville "Reds" did not reach Atlanta yesterday as was expected, but will arrive here to-day and will be entertained at the Kimball.

—Who will ultimately pay for all the books the agents are now distributing in our city.

—The people generally are opposed to any changes in the books used in the public schools. Change costs money and does no good.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, July 23.—The senate met at 10 o'clock, President LESTER in the chair. Prayer by Rev. H. H. PARKS. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read.

Mr. BRYAN moved to reconsider the action of the senate in passing a bill to amend the law fixing the penalty for carrying concealed weapons to public places. He argued that the law would give enlarged opportunity for crime.

Mr. HAWKINS moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. McDANIEL moved to reconsider a bill to amend the law rendering void contracts based on future values, etc. He said he made the motion to perfect the bill, in which he inadvertently omitted an important clause.

The bill was reconsidered.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution that Mr. SPEER have leave of absence whenever he desires, as he is in bad health. Agreed to.

Hon. J. M. Matthews was invited to a seat on the floor.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The secretary read the second time a resolution to provide for the acceptance by the legislature of the proposition of Atlanta to build a capitol, etc.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the house of representatives informed the senate of the passage of a bill to appropriate the old penitentiary buildings and $25,000 to the trustees of the lunatic asylum.

The judiciary committee reported in favor of the passage of the resolution relative to the capitol, by substitute.

Mr. LUMPKIN, author of the resolution, withdrew it and offered as a resolution the substitute offered by the committee. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to amend section 1458 of the code relative to the penalty of firing woods without notice, so as to make it a misdemeanor.

Mr. HOLTON gave some reasons why the bill should pass. The bill passed. Yeas, 23; nays, 1.

A bill to prevent the letting out of the convicts to private individuals and to repeal the present lease law. The bill provides for putting the convicts at work on rock quaries, etc., under the control of the state and the superintendence of the principal keeper of the penitentiary. The committee on the penitentiary returned the bill without recommendation.

Mr. BOYD moved to make the bill the special order for Friday immediately after the reading of the journal. Agreed to. One hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the senate. The reconsidered bill amending the law on contracts, based on future values, etc., was again read.

Mr McDANIEL offered an amendment providing when suits on such contacts may be begun for the recovery of money lost in such speculation. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRYAN spoke in opposition to the bill as an act of injustice to certain classes. He did not think the law would act impartially.

Mr. HARRISON thought the law went too far. If such contracts are illegal they ought to be prohibited. The bill provides that a man may reimburse himself after he has risked and lost on a gambling contract. It winks at gambling and will cause a rush of bothersome litigation.

Mr. McDANIEL said Mr. HARRISON misunderstood the object of the bill. It merely proposed to put one species of gambling on a footing with all other gambling. He thought speculation in futures the worst kind of gambling, as it was so insidious. The law would prevent much of this reckless speculation.

Mr. BOWER offered an amendment to the bill, which was read. The amendment was lost.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 29 and the nays 10. So the bill passed.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

was a bill to require owners of property to give in and pay taxes on it, where it is situated, kept or used.

The finance committee reported in favor of the passage of the bill with an amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARKE was pleased with the provisions of the bill as regarded real estate, but he did not like its provisions as to personal property.

Mr. TURNER spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. DuBOSE also spoke in favor of its passage.

Mr. CLARKE offered an amendment to the bill.

Mr. McDANIEL said he could not agree with the finance committee on this matter. He argued ably against the passage of the bill. He did not think it would remedy the evils complained of, while it would cause others which may not now be evident.

Mr. PRESTON addressed the senate in favor of the passage of the bill. There is a demand for the passage of such a bill, and it will correct many of the evils and frauds in the present system of taxation.

Mr. WELLBORN favored the purpose of the bill, but it contained provisions which he could not indorse. He hoped its friends would amend it so as to secure its passage. He believed the bill as it was would cause more evil than it would remedy.

Mr. CUMMING offered an amendment excepting bonds, money, choses in action, etc., and providing that these shall be given in for taxation in the county where the owner resides, and spoke briefly in support of his amendment, which he said would, in his opinion, improve the operation of the bill. He opposed the bill in any shape, but if it passed he favored its amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL favored the passage of the bill as a means of equalizing the burdens of taxation and of preventing frauds which have become very common in some parts of the state.

Mr. RUSSELL argued fully on the merits of the bill. His position as chairman of the wild land investigating committee gave him ample opportunity to discover frauds so frequently practiced in giving in lands and other property for taxation.

Mr. CLARKE said there seemed to be some disagreement as to what the law now is and he made some remarks explanatory of its true, intent and meaning. He argued that it would be impracticable to carry out the provisions of this bill. Some kinds of personal property would be hard to find for taxation. He thought the evil for false returns for taxation had affected real estate and not personal property. The present law as to personalty is good enough.

During the remarks of Mr. CLARKE the hour of adjournment arrived and the senate stood adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

House of Representatives.

The house met at 9 a.m. pursuant to adjournment, Speaker BACON in the chair. The roll was called, after prayer by the CHAPLAIN, a quorum declared and the journal read and approved.

THE HILL-MURPHY MATTER.

The SPEAKER announced the order of the day to be the report of the joint committee to investigate the conduct and motives of the governor in placing the state's indorsement upon the bonds of the Northeastern railroad company.

By consent a resolution from the special committee on wild land investigation asking for power to send for persons and papers and to appoint a stenographic clerk was agreed to.

The report that was the order of the day and which has been already published was then read by the clerk.

The substitute offered by Mr. RONEY was also read.

Mr. RONEY, of McDuffie, said: The resolution offered my myself as a substitute to the report of the committee, I think eminently right and proper. It casts no reflection upon the governor nor upon the able committee who were appointed by the house to investigate the motives and conduct. Why should the substitute be adopted in lieu of the report of the committee? The answer is: Because this house has preferred no charges against the governor. No bill of indictment is pending here against him. The investigation was one of his own seeking.

If this house on its own motion had have ordered the investigrtion, as it has done in one of the departments here, then I admit that it would be our duty to either adopt or reject the report. This house is not responsiblefor the governor getting in a position to be investigated, and I see no reason why we should take further time in considering the matter. I hope the substitute will be adopted.

Mr. COX, of Troup, said:

Mr. Speaker: I hope the substitute will not be adopted. I have no desire and have no intention now to discuss the merits of the report, but I am quite sure that this house will see the position in which it will be placed as a house by adopting this substitute in lieu of the report. The house, when the executive of Georgia asked it to investigate his motives and conduct in this matter, by resolution raised a committee. The house went further than that—it instructed that committee to report not only their conclusions, but the evidence on which these conclusions might be based. Now, that committee have agreed upon a report—a simple, plain report of simple and plain conclusions from the evidence submitted to you. And will you say that it is fair, that it is right, or that it is just, either to the executive or to the committee, or to you, by your resolution to have put the committee on record and then pause and do nothing yourself. I will not designate the substitute, because I have the highest respect for the gentlemen from McDuffie, [Mr. RONEY,] but I will say the result of the adoption of that substitute would be this—that the house would dodge the vote. The house would say to the executive, "we have no reply to make." The house would say to the country, "we have no repiy to make." The house would say to the committee, "we will take no action on what you have done. We have sent you out and you have brought us your sheaves—we will do nothing with them." I put it thus plainly in order that the house may understand it plainly. The substitute says the report and evidence shall be spread upon the journal—nothing more nor less. I do not desire to go into the merits of this report. Suffice it to say that they can be met, thoroughly met, when the question shall arise.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Miller, said:

Mr. Speaker: I have no disposition to antagonize the committee that made that report, but for my part I must say I am in favor of the substitute. The house of representatives have preferred no charges against Governor Colquitt. He has seen proper to ask this house to furnish him a committee to inquire into certain wrongs which have been charged against him and to examine into his motives and conduct and see whether his act was wrong. The house did not choose to appoint a committee of its own accord. It was simply through courtesy to the governor, and they have taken evidence and investigated him, and have agreed to certain conclusions. I do not mean to insinuate that the conclusions are not according to the evidence. That report says the committee has performed its duty. They have exonerated the governor and say his conduct and motives were pure and I think it is enough now to spread that report on the journal. Why is it that Governor Colquitt and this committee are so anxious to get a vote of this house. We are here in much the same position as grand jurors. It is this house which, on occasion offered, must prefer articles of impeachment against officers of the government. There is talk of a great deal of fraud and corruption around the state house. I do not know how much foundation there is for that, but new developments are being made here every day, and no one can tell what may come to light. This house does not want its hands tied should it be called upon to act—should matters be brought in here that would require it to prefer articles of impeachment against the governor. I do not say it is likely or probable that such a thing will happen, but it is possible, and I say it would be a peculiar position for the house to put itself in. I do not think it is any disrespect to this committee or the governor to just spread this upon the journal. The report itself does not show anything more for the house to do.

Mr. RANKIN, of Gordon, said:

Mr. Speaker: I concur with the gentleman from Miller in regard to antagonizing the report of a committee composed of so fair-minded and honorable men. I regret that my sense of duty will not permit me to lend my approval to that report. I cannot but believe that I reflect the sentiment of a majority of this house, when I say it is not acceptable to them. In times of prevailing licentiousness, it is hard, I know, to find men to defend morality and right. When corruption crops out in the threshold, aye, in the very sanctuary of power, how many are unwilling to justify or palliate; how few, inspired by awe or dread of power, are willing to assail. Now, sir, in what I have to say in relation to that report, I do not desire to be understood as intending to charge or insinuate that the governor, in placing the state's indorsement upon the Northeastern railroad bonds, was guilty of corruption. I am here, sir, to vote as cordially as any gentleman upon the floor of this house an acquittal of motives of evil intent, but to vindicate in all that that word implies, I cannot.

When the governor called upon this assembly for an investigation of his motives and conduct in the matter of indorsing the bonds, his request was allowed—the work of the committee, in a volume of evidence and a report agreed upon, now, as it were, a compromise between the original report and the minority report of the committee, is before the house. Does the testimony sustain that report in all its imports? I cannot think so. Rather, sir, the little volume before us reveals mistakes that, in part, make up a chapter of accidents or misfortunes of the administration that I could wish, for the sake of the fair fame of Georgia, were entitled to the charity of silence. But the people, whose servants we are, are not silent. They demand of us to rebuke and repudiate wrong wherever and whenever it shows itself. I move, sir, the indefinite postponment of the report and substitute.

Mr. FORT, of Sumter, said:

Mr. Speaker: I did hope that it would not be necessary on behalf of the committee charged with the investigation of the conduct and motives of the governor to discuss at any length the report they have submitted to this house. I did intend to reply to the suggestions of the gentleman from Miller [Mr. SHEFFIELD], and the arguments of the gentleman from McDuffie, (Mr. RONEY), which were in effect to postpone indefinitely the report of this committee. They have labored under the idea that the governor asked for a committee. He did not do so. He reported these matters to the legislature and the house appointed the committee. The motion to postpone this matter is the same as that intended by the gentleman from McDuffie, but it is not just to the governor, to this committee, or to the people to do this. We come in here with our report and we stand on the law and the evidence, and we are entitled to have a vote of the house. If our conclusions are not the conclusions of the house, let the house have the courage to say so. If we are not right and the governor has done anything that demands impeachment, let this house have the courage to say so. Do not let us shirk the responsibility by postponing the report of this committee.

We have no pride in this report that is not in common with the interests of the people of Georgia. It will be found justified by the evidence and we ask this house not to give it the direction intended by the motion of the gentleman from Gordon. If there has been any wrong done, any law violated, we have a right in relation to our chief executive, to say what may be a high crime and misdemeanor. Let us not be guilty, I had liked to have said, of the cowardly conduct of not saying so, if we believe it. This is the grand inquest that sits on the conduct of the state's public officers. It is our duty to do what is right, and it is the duty of this house to come up and vote squarely upon the plain issue.

Mr. YANCEY, of Clarke, said: If I apprehend the reading of the substitute offered by the gentleman from McDuffie (Mr. RONEY), I prefer it to the report of the joint committee. It proposes to have the report entered upon the journal and discharge the committee without an expression of opinion by the house. Yet I prefer the motion of the gentleman from Gordon (Mr. RANKIN), to indefinitely postpone both substitute and report. I will briefly state reasons for opposition to the report in its present shape. Last November the house appointed the committee to act with a committee of the senate to investigate and inquire into the motives and conduct of the governor in relation to the indorsement by him of the bonds of the N. E. R. R. Co.—asked by the governor—growing out of rumors that he had been influenced by John W. Murphy, who received $8,000 to procure the indorsement. The committee were engaged for more than thirty days in a laborious examination, and with great deliberation presented on the 13th of December last majority and minority reports with the mass of evidence, in printed form. Now, six months afterwards, the committee ask a recommital of those reports, and present instead thereof, this simple report—that there was no evidence to implicate the governor in having participated in the fee of Murphy, sinking out of parliamentary view all reference to Murphy. Now, the majority report had exonerated Murphy, as well as the governor, from all improper conduct; had not only said the conduct of Murphy violated no existing law, but was not wrong; clearly meaning not morally wrong, not pernicious in its tendency. On the other hand, the minority report, while concurring with the majority report in the acquittal of the governor from any participation in Murphy's fee, censured the conduct of Murphy as wrong, as a practice pernicious and calculated, if not checked by law, to sap the integrity of the government, to erect a "toll gate," at which the people would have to pay fees to gain access to the executive departments. Now, how is it in this new report? The majority do not recall the opinion that such conduct or practice of Murphy towards the governor was not wrong, but simply do not repeat it in this report; and the minority do not abandon the opinion that such conduct was wrong—a great wrong—and worthy of solemn legislative condemnation—and should be made felony by law, but consent to omitting, in the new report, that opinion. Analyzed—the report is simply guilt of participation in Murphy's fee has not been proved. That does not cover the whole case; conduct, in some of its phases is left out; motive cannot well be reached by proof. Why all reference to the conduct of Murphy in the majority and minority reports, has been eliminated in this new report, I cannot understand. The gentlemen composing those committees are highly honorable gentlemen, but I must be permitted to respectfully differ from their judgment. I can go with this report to the extent that there was no evidence before them, that the governor participated in Murphy's fee. But I cannot say his conduct was free from blame in listening to Murphy, when, by his own testimony, he admits Murphy told him he had an interest in the matter. Then and there the governor should have told Murphy, the interview must cease; his arguments could not be purely the honest convictions of his judgment, but might be controlled by his interest or fee. We need a man in the executive chair, who will follow the example of Christ, and drive lobbyists and money-changers from the capitol. The avenues to every department of government should be open to the people without toll. The people demand of this legislature to rebuke and make penal, by law, such conduct and practices like Murphy's. I hold that the indorsement of the Northeastern railroad company's bonds was legal. The ablest lawyers in the state had so advised the governor long before; but his indorsement was delayed. His act was legal, but unfortunately for misconstruction, it soon followed the interview with Murphy, the treasurer's clerk. I have felt it a duty as a representative not to blink the question in any of its aspects, but to express these views.

Mr. COX, of Troup, said:

Mr. Speaker: I do not desire to occupy the time of the house, but I have profound convictions upon this matter. I regard the proposition of the gentleman from McDuffie as shelving the whole question; as shirking the responsibility which the general assembly, by two separate acts has taken upon itself. The general assembly is estopped from saying it will not entertain this matter. It has gone to the country saying that it is entertaining it, and when it again goes to the country without doing so, it says "we are unwilling to act—unwilling to say yeo or nay—guilty or not guilty!" Why? I will take up the objections urged to this report, and I will have the house to bear in mind this proposition: that not one word or line in the report has been attacked. Is that the truth? It is. Has one of these gentlemen said here that there is one conclusion in the report that is not the truth? They have not. If, then, it is planted on the truth it ought to stand. But the objection is not to what is in it, but what is out of it. And I will take these objections up seriatim.

The gentleman from Gordon, [Mr. RANKIN] says the governor ought not to have indorsed these bonds in the face of the opinion of an able attorney-general and of the opinion of his own appointed attorney-general, privately given, and in the face of a decision of the superior court passing upon the merits. Then the gentleman from Gordon should rise and make the question in proper shade. There is a bill here already drawn by the gentleman from Miller [Mr. SHEFFIELD] himself, to the effect that this endorsement is not legal and binding upon the people of the state. Every gentleman in the house, if he desires to go on the record upon this question, can go upon the record on that bill. Isn't it better to make the question there? I say to the gentleman from Gordon: I am with you on the illegality, but let us get at it in a fairer and better way. Let us get at it where the house can act on it fully and squarely, and where its importance requires that we should act. Very well; I say that disposes of that proposition. It is not a fair objection—not a right objection. It is an objection that, in my opinion, is done away with entirely by the fact that on that proposition, and that proposition alone, we can have an opportunity to vote singly.

The gentleman from Clarke [Mr. YANCEY] and the gentleman from Miller [Mr. SHEFFIELD] unite upon one proposition and divide upon the other. They are divided as to the conduct of the governor but unite that the conduct of John W. Murphy ought to be condemned, and on that proposition I am with the gentlemen. That practice ought to be stopped and the capitol ought to be cleared. How? How? As a side issue? No, sir. You have a bill now before this house making just such conduct a felony. Vote for it, make it a felony, and when it is a felony let the courts enforce it. Will you make it here a side issue and put it into this report? Why? The gentleman from Clarke says the majority and minority reports differ about that proposition. Not at all. The majority recommends to the legislature to make this conduct a felony. The minority do no more. The committee differed on the details, but agreed on the main points; and it saw that it was best for the committee to pass on the issues submitted to them and not upon these side issues which are pending and upon which every gentleman can go on record anyhow. There is not a proposition mentioned by the gentlemen on which every man here cannot go on the record on a fair vote. I have answered every objection to this report, and they are not to what is in it, but to what is not in it. What does the report do? The governor of Georgia sent into us a most startling message, but it was indefinite. The committee that were appointed to consider this message and investigate the matter under a resolution of this house, passed a resolution calling upon the executive to specify the charges which we were to try. His excellency did so and the issues are in that report in his own words: "The nature of the charges is that I participated in a fee which was received by Mr. John W. Murphy, who, it is said, was employed to procure the indorsement of the bonds." The committee says that charge is not true. No gentleman on this floor, no citizen whom I have met with since our last adjournment last session, has ever intimated that the governor of Georgia had ever participated in that fee. Therefore, that conclusion is true, and if it is the truth it ought to stand. Furthermore the report says the fee was not the motive which controlled him in his indorsement of the bonds. Has any man asserted here that that fee did control him? Is this house prepared to vote it? If it is not the report is true in that part and ought to prevail. The committee do not say whether the act was legal or illegal, but that the motives of his excellency were pure. Is that true? If the fee did not control him and he received no part of the fee, then there is nothing else insinuated which could make his motive impure. It is true; and so far as this house is concerned, it can pass upon every issue arising in the investigation and then upon every one springing out of it as a side isssue and now pending in this hall. What now shall we do? Shirk a vote? Put a committee of thirteen of the general assembly on the record and then refuse to father it? Put men down on the record on a subject about which you are unwilling to say yea or nay? I apprehend that is not within the spirit of this manly house. If you be men, then vote for something. For myself I have voted the individual conclusions of my mind and by it I am willing to stand. I declare to you it would be terrible for this house, after saying twice that it will act, now, at the conclusion to say, "We refuse to act, to say guilty or not guilty. We postpose the whole matter; we have no reply to make." If there is one of the gentlemen of the opposition who will suggest to me one issue in this matter about which the report does not speak the truth I will answer him—one issue that cannot be met by pending legislation. I will answer him and cite him to the bill and number. If so, then I say the objections to the report are done away with. There is the truth in the report and nothing out of it which cannot be met in this house in a better, fairer and more customary way.

Mr. MILNER, of Bartow, said this was a matter on which he had made up his mind and was ready to act. He would not shirk the responsibility and was afraid of no man in the matter. This was a grave question to the people and the report was not broad enough and full enough to satisfy the occasion. He argued that even if Mr. Murphy did not like it, his act ought to be characterized in fitting terms. He was ready to vote to do that and he thought the house ought to do it.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Miller, again urged that this house was not called upon to pass any resolutions exculpatory of the transactions involved in the indorsement of those bonds. He said the report was not broad enough and the people of Georgia demand that the act of Murphy shall be characterized as it deserves. The democratic party of Georgia must unload a little. As the report is not full enough he would vote to postpone the whole matter.

The motion to postpose was defeated by a large majority on the sound.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding, called for the previous question. The call was not sustained.

The substitute was read again, as well as the report of the committee.

The substitute was then rejected by a large vote by the sound.

The report was then agreed to and on motion of Mr. COX, of Troup, the action of the house immediately transmitted to the senate.

Several reports presented by chairmen of standing committees were read.

THE DOG LAW

was then declared the order of the day. It was read by the clerk.

Mr. LUFFMAN, of Murray, proposed an amendment that should leave the tax fifty cents each on all dogs. Lost.

Mr. PIKE, of Jackson, moved to strike all of section 30 of the bill.

Mr. STROTHER opposed the motion to strike.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McWHORTER moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

The motion was adopted vociferously.

NEW MATTER.

Mr. FULLER, of Wilcox—To change the county site of said county. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. DUPREE, of Macon—To repeal an act to regulate the pay of jurors in Macon county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. SIKES, of Houston—To reduce the annual appropriation for the state department of agriculture to $8,000. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To alter the law relative to the summary establishment of lost papers. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To incorporate the town of Owensville, in Coweta county. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. HOGAN, of Carroll—To prohibit the sale of liquor in Carrolton and Whitesburg. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. PAULL, of Calhoun—To repeal an act to consolidate certain offices in Calhoun county.

Mr. DELOACH, of Bulloch—To abolish the board of commissioners of Bulloch county. Referred to committee on special legislation.

Mr. HOLLIS, of Marion, moved to reconsider the vote in favor of the immediate transmission of the action of the house in the Hill-Murphy-Colquitt matter to the senate.

Mr. RANKIN called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. ADAMS, of Chatham, explained that the purpose of the reconsideration was to enable members of the house to put themselves upon record in this matter.

Mr. HALL, of Spalding, said he hoped that the motion to reconsider would not prevail.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Thomas, and Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Miller, made statements that members had not voted understandingly.

The yeas and nays were called and the vote resulted: Yeas, 85; nays, 61. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. BACON, of Bibb—To exempt locomotive engineers from jury service. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. DAVIS, of Baker—To confer additional powers on tax collectors of Baker county. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. HULSEY, of Fulton, by consent of the house—A bill to incorporate the Gate City street railroad company. Referred to the committee on special legislation.

Also, To incorporate the American guarantee association. Referred to the committee on special legislation.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Thomas—To amend the charter of Thomasville. Referred to the committee on special legislation.

Mr. TARVER, of Jefferson—To provide for the payment of damages done by hogs and dogs. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. STRICKLAND, of Clinch—To fix the time of holding the superior court in the county of Clinch. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. RIDEN, of Forsyth—To incorporate the Buford and Hiawassee railroad company.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, moved to suspend the rules and refer his resolution and the response of the state treasurer to the committee on finance. Agreed to.

The special committee of seven on the penitentiary bill was appointed as follows:

MILLER of Houston, chairman; LIVINGSTON, HALL, COX of Troupe, BRANTLEY, ELDER and HARRELL.

Mr. RONEY, of McDuffie, asked a suspension of the rules that H. B. No. 430 may be read and referred. Agreed to.

The bill was read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A consolidated bill with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain localities, was then read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. JORDAN, of Wilkes, asked that the rules be suspended in order to recommit H. B. No. 346 to the committee on agriculture. Agreed to.

A consolidated bill to authorize the reduction of the capital stock of the Bank of Augusta was read and referred to the committee on banks.

Leaves of absence were asked for by several members and granted.

The house thereupon stood adjourned to 9 a.m. to-morrow.

An Indian Fight.

DEADWOOD, July 22.—A Fort Keogh special says an engagement took place near the mouth of Beaver creek on the 17th inst. between two companies of troops and Lt. Clark's Indian scouts of Miles's command and three hundred hostile Sioux. The troops lost four Indian scouts killed and two soldiers wounded. When Miles's main column, which was twelve miles behind, came up the Indians were pursued fifteen miles, but made their escape to Sitting Bull's camp. It is very probable that another fight has taken place before this. Bear Wolf's band of Crows, who are at Terry landing, report three hundred lodges of Sioux on this side of the Missouri on their way to Keogh to make friends with the whites.

The Lutherans.

COLUMBUS, July 22.—The Evangelical Lutheran synod conference of America closed its session to-day. The next meeting will be held in Chicago on the first Monday of October, 1881. Among the results of the meeting was the adoption of a paper, which was discussed several days previously, for various changes and advances in the rules of the church. Conference adopted a plan to form a state synod and establish a general theological seminary near Chicago or Milwaukee with three distinct faculties, viz: German, English and Norwegian. Every state synod, however, is to have its own college.

The Unit of Weight.

BOSTON, July 22.—In compliance with a circular letter from the New York commercial exchange, the Boston commercial exchange to-day agreed to adopt the cental as the legal unit of weight in the sale of grain and other produce after the first of next October, and to petition the legislature to make the necessary changes in the laws.

Burned to Death.

The negro girl who was severely burned at the fire on McDaniel street Tuesday evening died yesterday from her injuries. Dr. Marvin and Dr. H. B. Lee attended to the sufferer until the hour of her death, doing all that could be done to save her life. The remains will be interred to-day.

Kimball House Hop.

On Friday night next the gentlemanly and generous proprietors of the Kimball house will give one of their elegant hops for the entertainment of their guests and friends generally. A hop at the Kimball is one of the pleasantest things of the season, and we can safely promise all who attend a delightful evening.

—Grand Park Illumination, Supper and Hop at Marietta, Thursday evening. One fare to Marietta and return.

Street Cars will run every 15 minutes to Oglethorpe Park on Friday. Fare, 10 cents.
000 july24 d2t

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures dyspepsia, indigestion and heartburn.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

*Every one should see the Base Ball Match at the Park on Friday. Street Cars run direct to the grounds. 000 july24 d2t

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer our Stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES

From this date till first of September, at such

GREAT REDUCTION!

As will insure the speedy sale of our present stock. Our object is to close our present stock before occupying our enlarged Store. We have our THIRD stock for this Spring among these goods.

WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. CALL AND WE WILL CONVINCE YOU.

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SHERMAN'S BOOM.

HIS SPEECH IN PORTLAND, MAINE.

John Invades the Dominions of the Belligerent Blaine, And Appropriates the Country's Radicalism All to Himself—The Finances, Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, ME., July 23.—Hon. John Sherman, secretary of the treasury of the United States, received a perfect ovation here to-day. The assembly was one of the largest ever held in the state, and included all the leading magnates of the party. Mr. Sherman spoke for about two hours, giving a labored history of the financial movements of the country during the past few years. The following are some of the salient points of his remarks:

REVIVAL OF OLD ISSUES.

If I felt at liberty to choose the theme most important to you and to the whole people of the United States, I would present the recent revival by the democratic party of the southern doctrine of states' rights. This doctrine has been the evil genius of American politics. It was born of hostility to the union. It was the bulwark of American slavery. It poisoned and estranged a large section of the country. Under the name of secession, it led to the late rebellion, and aimed to destroy the union by an open armed conflict with the national government. Every life that was sacrificed, and the treasure that was wasted in that war, were the bitter fruits of this doctrine.

Now it takes the form of nullification—not nullification by state officers as when Gen. Jackson throttled it, but nullification by members of congress, the sworn agents and officers of the general government. These officers would surrender essential powers to the national government, nullify its laws, cripple it in executing its conceded powers, and make it a confederate instead of a national government. In the arrogance of their power one of their leaders declared that it was their fixed purpose to wipe out every vestige of war legislation.

Their chief effort in the last two sessions of congress has been to nullify a law of congress providing for an honest election of members of congress—a law passed in pursuance of a plain provision of the constitution, declared by Mr. Madison to be essential to the preservation of the government; a law which has been sanctioned by eight years of practical execution, which has been appealed to by both parties, whose constitutionality has never been disputed in the courts, and which is the only guard provided by congress to protect citizens of the United States in the elective franchise. The movement for nullifying this law was made possible by a "united south," united by terror, violence and fraud, and by crimes that disgrace our civilization. Over the white men of the south, who were willing to acquiesce in the results of the war, the "united south" practiced social ostracism and violence. Over the poor blacks, whose rights were granted, and as we foolishly thought sufficiently secured by the constitution, it trampled with midnight murder and masquerade, and last year it capped the climax by election frauds more shameful than the ballot-box stuffing and repeating of Tweed and his infamous ring in 1868.

Several members of congress who were confessedly elected by tissue-ballot-box stuffing, the meanest form of crime against the elective franchise, participated in refusing the necessary appropriations for the support of the government unless the president would approve the repeal of the election laws. When, by the firmness of the president, they failed in their main object, they sought by conditions in appropriation bills to compel him to agree to nullify laws in violation of his oath of office.

When the president again defeated this scheme by his veto they refused to appropriate money to enforce the judicial mandates of the government, and the United States courts are now powerless to enforce their decrees, or to serve process, or to keep the peace, unless the marshals serve without the pay fixed by law. In this way a majority of either house may nullify any law and destroy the government. We thought all such dogmas were overthrown by the amendments to the constitution. Such a policy, if sanctioned, will nullify the amendments, and is more dangerous than secession or state nullification. It is revolution and anarchy.

The evident purpose of those now dominating in the democratic party is to belittle and degrade the national government, to elevate provincialism above nationalism, to weaken the tie that binds this vast country into a nation, so that the winds and the waves of faction may beat upon it and shatter it. Gen. Wade Hampton is reported to have said that he does not care whether the candidates are hard-money or soft-money, so they are democrats. A few democrats from the north, elected upon any false issue or artifice whatever, gave them, with the solid south, the control of the electoral college and of the senate and house. Through the caucus, conducted in secret, and controlled always by the most violent men, in which the solid south has the majority, they hope to rule this whole country, and sap and mine all the strong foundations of the power and authority upon which the national government rests. This is the issue before which questions of money, labor or property sink into comparative insignificance.

The utmost recklessness in contracting debts was then universal, not only by individuals, but by cities, counties, towns, and all kinds of private corporations. It was an era of wild and reckless waste and improvidence.

The panic of 1873 called a halt, and, as by a stroke, paralyzed all domestic industry, and bankruptcy and ruin spread from corporations to individuals, and property was unsalable except at prices far below its value.

In January, 1875, and during the second session of congress—eighteen months after the panic—the measure known as the resumption act was adopted by a majority of both branches and approved by the president. This was a republican measure, for, though the democrats favored resumption, yet party discipline and the hope of party advantage induced every one of them to vote against the resumption act. This measure was a very simple one, containing but two propositions—one was that silver coin should be gradually issued for the redemption of fractional currency, and the other was that on January 1, 1879, the national treasury should redeem, in coin, any United States notes that were presented. This act was not to take effect, in its material provision, until four years from the date of its passage. Steps were taken by Secretary Bristow, and your distinguished townsman, Secretary Morrill, for the gradual replacement of fractional currency by silver coin, but until the spring of 1877 no material preparation was, or could well have been, made for the redemption of United States notes, which continued to be depreciated, being worth only 89 to 94 cents in coin. A wide-spread feeling prevailed that resumption was impossible, that it would not bring better times, and the country continued to suffer the tortures of the panic of 1873.

The success of resumption depended entirely upon the ability of the United States, by the time fixed, to accumulate in the treasury an amount of coin sufficient to meet any demands likely to be made upon it. This coin could only be obtained by surplus revenue, or by the sale of United States bonds full authority for which was given by the resumption act. In April, 1877, it was announced by the administration that from the first of May the treasury department would accumulate coin at the rate of $5,000,000 a month, and accordingly that sum was set aside from the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds, up to the 1st of July.

The very announcement of the purpose to resume, with a definite plan of resumption, at once had a reviving effect upon the public credit, increasing the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds. This induced the treasury department, on the 23d of May, 1877, to withdraw the 4½ per cent. bonds, and on the 8th of June, 1877, to place the 4 per cents. upon the market to be sold at par in coin, both for refunding and resumption purposes. This was a critical experiment, the expediency of which was gravely doubted by many friends of resumption, but it proved a perfect success. This course was pursued until November, the price of coin constantly declining and confidence steadily improving, when congress met, and a bill speedily passed the house of representatives to repeal the resumption act. This and other proposed measures affected seriously the public credit, and stopped the sale of bonds as with a clamp. An examination of financial problems by the committees of both houses and the debates in congress caused the senate to refuse to pass the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, and finally prevented the passage of any bill that would cripple that act, and left the executive authority to pursue its duty as prescribed therein.

On April 11th, 1878, the department was again able to resume its policy of purchasing coin by the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds, and shortly afterwards to commence the sale of 4 per cents. for refunding purposes, and this policy was steadily pursued to the end. During the process coin constantly declined and the sale of 4 per cent. bonds steadily increased. In 1878 we sold $50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds at a premium of 1½ per cent., and $128,685,450 4 per cent. bonds at par. Ninety million dollars of the proceeds of bonds sold in 1877 and 1878 were held in coin as a part of the resumption fund, and the balance was applied to the payment of 6 per cent. five-twenty bonds. At the end of the year 1878, and before congress had convened, we had thus accumulated, including surplus revenue, a coin reserve of $138,000,000. Resumption had practically come one month before the day fixed by law, as quietly and tranquilly as a vessel would float from the river into the ocean. Our notes were no longer at a discount. They were at par with coin. The same money was paid to the laborer, the farmer, and the bondholder, and all as good as the best coin issued from the mint. On the 1st day of January, and on every day since, both gold and silver have been ready, and have been paid to every holder of a greenback who desired it. So complete was the success of resumption that all the notes presented for redemption since the 1st of January, and prior to the 1st of July, amount to $7,976,698, while gold coin has been freely deposited in the treasury in exchange for United States notes. The total amount of gold coin and bullion in the treasury on the 2d day of January, 1879, was $135,382,639.42. On the 1st day of this month the amount of such coin and bullion was $135,436,474.62; and the amount of silver dollars has increased from $16,697,338 in January to $[illegible] July 1.

Let us now see what have been the legitimate results of resumption.

Since the 1st of January, and prior to the 1st of July, 1879, we have paid about $[illegible] coin certificates with United States notes, and have paid $119,501,109.08 United States bonds with United States notes. Of the enormous sum of called bonds paid by the treasury, so far as is known, not a dollar has been demanded in coin, and thus by resumption we have paid, and are paying daily, the five-twenty and ten-forty bonds in currency.

Prior to definite preparations for resumption it was impossible to sell 4 per cent bonds of the United States at par in coin. After such preparations we were able to sell in 1877, $75,000,000 four per cents, and in 1878, $128,685,450; but the moment the resumption was complete the sale of bonds increased with unexpected rapidity. We sold in the month of January, 1879, $158,94,100, and in the month of February, $90,101,750. In the month of March the sales fell to $20,852,100, chiefly by reason of a fear that the enormous payments required under the refunding act during the months of April and May would create a disturbance in the money market, but this fear having been dissipated, by the 1st of April the sales were rapidly resumed, and in four days they amounted to $73,252,300, enough to cover and pay off all the outstanding five-twenty bonds of the United States. Thus, as the first fruit of resumption, within one hundred days after its coming, we sold $343,119,250 four per cent bonds, with which to pay an equal amount of 6 per cent bonds, securing a saving of $6,862,205 a year. Nor is this all. There were outstanding at that time $194,566,300 five per cent. ten-forty bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. To pay off these bonds the treasury department offered $150,000,000 four per cent bonds at a premium of one-half of one per cent, the residue to be paid from the proceeds of ten-dollar refunding certificates or the direct exchange of bonds. Pending the preparation of this offer, it was greatly doubted whether the department was justified in demanding a premium, but as these were the last bonds that could be offered within two years I then thought a premium could be secured, and would have demanded a higher rate, but the law required the refunding certificates to be exchanged at par for lawful money. These refunding certificates were designed to furnish an easy opportunity for persons of limited means to invest their savings in small sums, and were of great importance, not only for the convenience of all classes of our people, but to interest them in the advantages and stability of the public debt. Within two days the whole $150,000,000 bonds were sold upon the terms stated, and offers were made for the whole of the refunding certificates, which offers were declined, and the certificates were sold by postal money-order offices throughout the United States, and were eagerly taken in sums of one hundred dollars. This closed all the refunding operations authorized by law, for there are no other bonds that can now be redeemed, except by purchase in the open market at their market value.

The annual saving in the interest-charge, effected by these refunding operations, since the 1st of January last, is $8,810,468, and since the 1st of March, 1877, to the present time, $14,297,177.

The resumption of specie payments has had the same beneficial effect upon the business of private citizens. The reduction of interest on the public debt has made it possible to reduce the rate on all debts, whether state, corporation, or private. Nothing is more certain than that irredeemable money necessarily leads to the increase of the rate of interest. The first effect of its issue is to reduce the rate of interest and to advance prices. If not redeemable in coin it depreciates in value, and more of it is necessary to conduct business. It causes over-trading and speculation, not only as to the prices of commodities, but as to its own value. This is soon shown in the advance of the rate of interest, and what is called a scarcity of money. This general rule is stated by such old writers as Adam Smith and Thomas Tooke, and is fully verified by the rate of interest before the panic and since resumption. Private debts are now being rapidly reduced from 10 to 8 and even to 6 per cent.

This question of the continuance of the nationa bank notes is one of grave difficulty, which should be taken up by the people of the United States and considered and discussed with the utmost care. I am not specially the advocate of any kind of banks; but it is certain that the national banks are the best that ever were devised—conceded to be so by the leading economists of other nations, and proved to be so in our own country by a comparison with the state banks. They are generally distributed throughout the United States, and form local agencies to promote exchanges. Their notes are absolutely secure beyond peradventure. They are guarded against counterfeiting so successfully that scarcely any loss happens in this way. Compared with the old system of state banks, they are in every respect superior, and no sensible man would exchange the national system for the state bank system.

These banks are free, are organized under general law open to all alike; so that the business of banking is as free as that of blacksmithing. There is no monopoly in it, except that only men having money can bank, precisely as only those can farm who either own or rent land. These banks are chartered for twenty years, and the earliest to expire will be in 1883; so that the question of their discontinuance cannot honestly be determined until then. The substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, if seriously attempted, would make such a stringency in money, and such a disturbance in business, that in comparison with it the panic of 1873 would be but a shower to a hurricane. The withdrawal of the circulating notes from the banks would, necessarily, compel the sale of the bonds deposited for their security, and this would unquestionably lead to the collection of loans and discounts, which would affect every village and hamlet in the land.

It is objected to the national banks that they draw interest on the United States bonds deposited by them, and also on the circulating notes issued by them. As to the bonds held by them they are the property of the stockholders, and not the property of the government. We require them as security to the holders of the notes because it is the best security. If the bank goes out of existence the interest of the bonds will still have to be paid by the government. As to the circulating notes, a part of them must be held in reserve and a part loaned to business men; but for this privilege, open to all alike, they have paid to the national and state governments, taxes averaging $16,308,181 a year for the last ten years, a sum greater than five per cent of the entire amount of their circulating notes. If the tax is not sufficient you can increase it. But, it is said, the government might issue these circulating notes and save interest. In doing so, however, it would lose at once the taxes collected from the banks; it would violate the public faith, pledged in an express provision of the law creating the public debt, that the amount of United States notes shall not exceed $400,000,000; it would make necessary larger reserves to maintain resumption on the increased amount of United States notes, and would eventually lead to the abandonment of all idea of a specie standard, and again launch the country on the sea of irredeemable money, with the inevitable result of wild speculation, panic and bankruptcy. Can it be that the shrewd, sagacious people of Maine cannot see that by yielding an inch to these dogmas that threaten the public faith and specie resumption they open the sluice-way to repudiation and communism? Let us in due time, as their charters expire, deal with these national banks as may seem best for the public interest, preserving always the public honor and the specie standard.

Let us turn now to some dogmas in the platform of the greenbackers in Ohio. They say, first:

"The general government should issue an ample volume of full legal-tender currency to meet the business needs of the country, and to promptly pay all of its debts."

Here is the broad doctrine that the general government must conduct all its operations with fiat money, made a full legal tender, and supply enough to meet the business needs of the country. How much does this dogma demand? For the latter purpose, to pay its debts, it would need about $1,700,000,000, and for the former purpose, according to a moderate estimate of a conservative greenbacker, it would require anywhere from $700,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 more. In other words, they propose to strike at the foundation of all values by the issue of irredeemable paper money, to be used a part in paying the national debt in violation of the public faith, and the balance as a legal tender upon all contracts and debts between private citizens. It is strange that honest men should proclaim such a dogma and not be able to see that the only effect would be to destroy the value of this currency, and to compel citizens to resort to barter, and, finally, with or without law, to coin again. This is the extremity of greenbackers in Ohio.

Again, they say, "We are inflexibly opposed to the issue by the government of interest-bearing bonds of any description for any purpose whatever."

If this dogma had been adopted by the government, it would have been utterly helpless during the recent war—without credit, without the power to borrow money, without the power to conduct the operations of war, or to carry on foreign trade. The power to borrow money is indispensible to every government of civilized man. Barbarians may live without trade or contracts, or debts, but a country that had no resources except to issue paper money under dogma number one, and denied the power to contract debts under dogma number two, would be as weak as a rope of sand, and, under these conditions our government would relapse into anarchy or despotism.

They also say: "The national banking system should be immediately abolished."

This only differs from the Maine platform in that it demands that the national banks shall be immediately abolished. They will not wait a year or a day. Without warning they will compel the collection of all notes held by the banks, and precipitate ruin upon every business man or manufacturer in the country.

They further say: "We demand the immediate calling-in and payment of all United States bonds in full legal-tender money."

This is still more monstrous, when it is remembered that no debt of the United States is now due or redeemable; that this administration has redeemed all the bonds that have matured by the issue of 4 per cent bonds, in the way I have already stated. The next bonds that are redeemable are those known as the long bonds of 1881 issued before the legal-tender act was passed, and the 5 per cent bonds issued under the refunding act, all of which are expressly payable in coin.

It will be seen that this dogma demands that we should violate the express stipulation of the contract, not only as to the time when the bonds shall be paid, but as to the manner in which they shall be paid. There was at one time an honest dispute as to the terms and conditions upon which the five-twenty bonds would be paid.

Ladies' Underwear

SUPERIOR MAKE AND STYLE.

CHEMISES.

Good quality 35c, with Edge, 40c.
Edging and Inserting 45c and 50c.
Very handsome Puffing and Edging 55c.
Extra fine Edging and Inserting 65c, 70c and up.

DRAWERS.

6 Tucks and Edge 40c.
6 Tucks and Double Edge, 45c.
12 Tucks, 45c.
7 Tucks and Edge, 50c.
6 Tucks, hem and wide Edging, 65c.
8 Tucks, Hem, Edging and Inserting, 70c.
11 Tucks and very handsome Edging, 85c.
6 Tucks, very handsome Edging and Inserting, $1.05.
Handsome Night Dresses 60c, 65c—very handsome.
36 Tucks, Ruffling and Edging, 90c, 95c.
Extra fine from $1.15 and upwards.

SKIRTS.

8 Tucks and wide hem, 50 cents.
Tucks and Ruffle, 55c, 65c.
Tucks and Ruffle, 70c.
Tucks, Ruffle and Embroidery, 75c, 90c and $1.00.
Extra fine Train and Walking Skirts, $1.15 up.

CORSETS.

Our Countess 36-Bones, hand-made, 30c.
Our May, 50-Bone, 50c.
Our Sensation, 50-bones, elegant Emb. 65c.
Our Spoon bust, Sidelaced, only $1.00, sold elsewhere at $1.50.
Elegant Emb. Woven from 75c and upwards.
Old Bazar Corset, Real French hand-made $1.75.

L. WURZBURG.

THE BAZAR,

54 WHITEHALL ST., 54

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We would announce that we have now inaugurated our first SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE!

As we are determined not to carry over any of our goods to the next season, we therefore offer our entire stock, all of which has been purchased this season, and been proclaimed by ALL, the **Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Millinery, Laces, Ladies' Underwear and Fancy Goods in the city.**

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on all purchases amounting to $1 and upwards. We can assure our patrons and the public in general, that these are real and bona-fide Reductions.

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We would also announce that we have added a

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which is under the immediate charge of an efficient artist and contains novelties in PICTURE FRAMES EASELS, MATS, PASSEPATOUTS, Etc., never before exhibited in Atlanta.

Monograms, Names, Coat of Arms, Mottoes, Engraved to order,

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july22 dtf L. WURZBURG, 54 Whitehall St.

LACES.

REAL BRETONNE, Black and White, 12c, 15c, 20c and upwards.
Real Torchon, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 14c and up.
Real French Lace, 4c, 6c, 10c, 14c, 15c and up.
Valenciennes, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, yard; 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c piece, etc.

RIBBONS.

All Silk Gros Grain.
No. 4, 6c yd—55c piece.
No. 5, 8c yd—65c piece.
No. 7, 9c yd—75c piece.
No. 9, 10c yd—90c piece.
No. 12, 12c yd—$1 piece.

Satin Ribbons.

No. 5, 10c yd—90 piece.
No. 7, 12c yd—$1.10 piece.
No. 9, 15c yd—$1.40 piece.
No. 12, 20c yd—$1.75 pc.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' All-Linen, 5c.
Ladies' fine All-Linen, 10 cents.
Ladies' Extra fine All-Linen, Hemstitched, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Gents' All-Linen, 10c and upwards.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Hose, 5c, 10c, 15c a pair and upwards.

ROUCHING,

With Valenciennes Edge, 8c and 10c yard.
Bretonne Edge, 25c.
Double Crepe Lisse, 20c and 25c yard.

Great Bargains

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HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, ETC.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS A SPECIALTY.

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TURNIP SEEDS.

Finest Varieties now Ready.

Also, Spinach and other Seeds for Fall Sowing, Barley, Rye, Oats, and Wheat will soon be ready.
OUR TURNIP FERTILIZER should be used by all.

Evaporators, Cane Mills and Steam Engines arriving daily at

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.'S,
27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Send for Prices. [july29 wky1m] 000 july1 dtf

—Supper, lawn party and dance in the Park at Marietta, evening of the 24th inst.

—City Park at Marietta will be brilliantly illuminated by the Marietta Silver Cornet Band, Thursday evening, 24th instant.

—Lost! Lost!! Lost!!!—A seven-stone cluster diamond ring, on Peachtree street. Finder will be paid liberally by returning to J. P. Stevens & Co.

—For important information, call at the office of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. From personal experience, some of the corps can testify to the wonderful curative powers of Hutchison's Neuralgine. It never fails.

—Mr. Clint Taylor is offering for sale at his stables on Pryor street, a car-load of horses and mules, which have just arrived from the west. The animals are well shaped, with fine style and plenty of speed. Call and see them. 000 july24 d3t

A man died of liver complaint! One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" would have saved his life.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

We are glad to learn that Dr. J. S. Mull, one of the finest Veterinary Surgeons in the country, has recently removed to this city and located at Clint Taylor's Stables. Since his arrival here Dr. Mull has cured several sick and injured horses and given universal satisfaction to his patrons. A gentleman in speaking of him remarked that "he is the only Veterinary Surgeon that Atlanta has ever had that was any account."

Dr. Mull has associated with him Mr. Zack Taylor, and has put up, probably, the most complete horse-shoeing establishment in the city, and adjoins the stables of Mr. Clint Taylor. Competent hands are employed and the work, which speaks for itself, superintended by the proprietors. If your horse is sick or lame or in need of a good set of shoes, call upon Dr. Mull and have it attended to in proper style. He has had long years of experience and that is what it takes to make a man familiar with his business. It

Stop using Calomel and try "BLACK-DRAUGHT" for liver diseases.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Last Chance.

The sale of the Goodnow Furniture will be continued this morning at nine and a half o'clock. Many were made happy yesterday with good bargains. Less than half of the things were sold yesterday. All will be disposed of to-day. Fine English Brussels Carpets, Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, Parlor Suite, Easy Chairs, Crockery and Kitchen Furniture, etc. july24 d1t

—The Upper Mississippi high and Rates of Keokuk Northern Line Packets reduced to $25.00 for the Round Trip to St. Paul. Meals and Staterooms included. Good to October 15. For a cool invigorating trip go to Minnesota. Address for Book, Pamphlets, etc., JAS. A. LYON, General Ticket Agent, 37 mar23 d3m sun thur St. Louis, Mo.

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures costiveness and Sick-headache.

For sale by J. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

A Card.

The ladies of the Central Presbyterian church who were interested in the success of the Lawn party on last Tuesday evening, return their grateful thanks to Messrs. Ives & Thomas, P. H. Snook, Stocker & Co. for furniture; to Messrs. Ripley and McBride, for china, and to Mr. Bonnell, of City Hall Park, for kindness rendered, and CONSTITUTION for printing. july24 d1t

Remember This.

That when you buy a can of Dooley's Yeast Powder you take no chances, for it is warranted absolutely pure, full strength and full weight, and it cannot fail, if properly used, to produce the most positive and satisfactory results; not only in biscuit, rolls, muffins and fancy cakes, but in all kinds of batter griddle cakes as well.

Take "BLACK-DRAUGHT" and you will never be bilious.

For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A., Rochester, N. Y.

I have just received 10 elegant Rose Colored Satin Parlor Suites, advanced styles, all sample lot and very cheap. Unlike anything ever opened here.
000 july24 d3t P. H. SNOOK.

—If you want to spend a pleasant evening and have a good time, go to Marietta tomorrow evening and attend the lawn party and hop given by the Silver Cornet Band in the city park.

A trial package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge at ALL DRUG STORES.
331 july23 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg